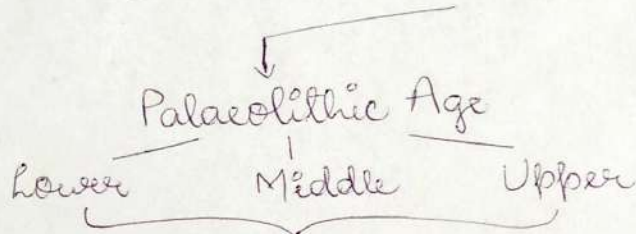


Ancient India

* Early Human Life: 2 million years ago - 10,000 BCE



Hunter-Gatherers

Always moved

Tools

Sites

Exhaustⁿ of food at 1 place

Their preys moved

Seasonal fruits availability

Water availability

Stone → Cut meat
 → Scrape bark & hides
 → Chop fruits
 → Spears, Arrows

Wood → Handles
 → Huts

Bone →

(Things were found at)
 Near water sources

Good quality stone

→ Bhimbetka (Caves & rock shelters)
 ⊗ Near Narmada
 ⊗ Rock paintings of wild animals (hunting)
 → Kurnool Caves
 ⊗ Fire evidence
 → Light look away
 → Humsqi

Soan Valley, Potwar Plateau (NW India)

Shivdiks

Adangarh (MP)

Attirampsthan (Tamilnadu)

10,000 BCE - 8,000 BCE

↓
Mesolithic Age

Old variety tools

+ Tiny Microliths for tools

Bows & Arrows (with bone/wood handles)
 Saws
 Sickles

Shift to warmer conditions

↓
 Development of grasslands

Deer

Antelope

Goat

Sheep

Cattle

Fishing (too)

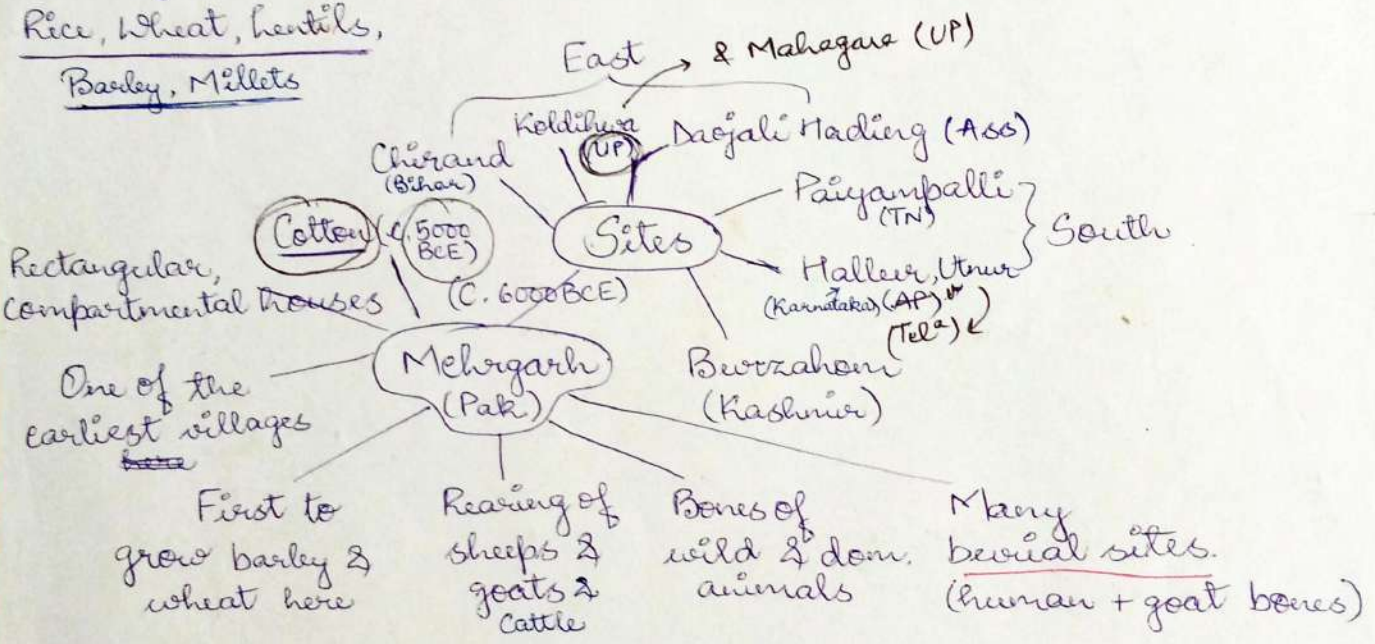
Natural growth of
 Wheat Barley Rice

Taming & Domestication (1st DCG)

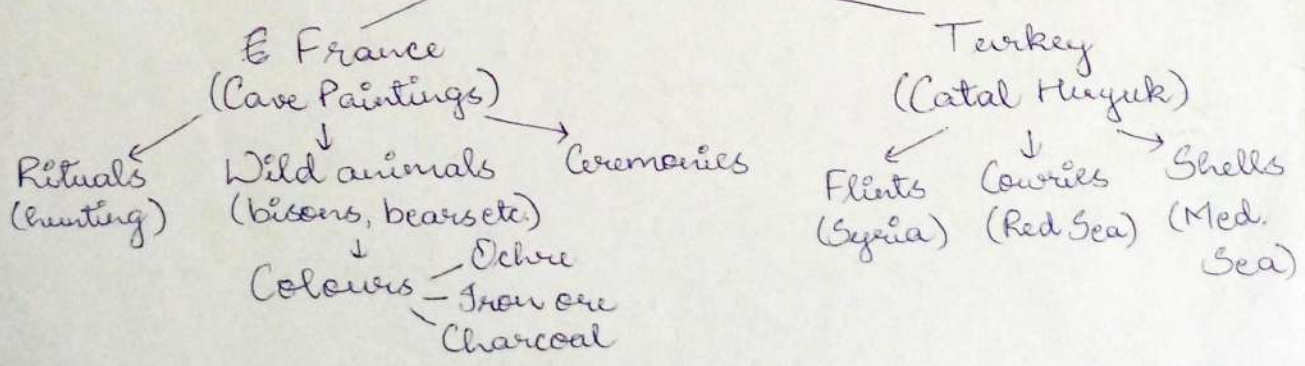
Disease-free Gentle Large grain Strong stalks

Tilwara, Bager
 ↑
 Rajasthan
 → Sites (Langhsar, Gujarat)
 → Adangarh, MP
 → UP, Bihar
 → Dandlana (UP)
 → Patne & Hastinapur (Mah^a)

8,000 BCE - Around
3,000 BCE



Other Neolithic Sites



Harappan Civilisation

See below

On all only 3 VC site

① Dholavira
↳ 3 Passes
↳ 5 Stone Walls (NOT Brick)
↳ What's there

② Chanhudaro
↳ W/O a City!
↳ W/O a City!

(c. 2700 BCE)

③ Rakhi - Lar
④ Bhirana (Haryan)
↳ E. Most: Alamgirpur (UP)
↳ W. Most: 7570-6200 BC
↳ Sutkagender (Pak)
↳ Kot Diji (Sindh)
↳ NOT ALG

Dockyard (for load/unload of goods)

↳ Lothal (near Gulf of Khambhat, Guj.)

Mandak (T&K) Kalibangan (Rajasthan)

Sites

Rakhi Gashi (Haryana) ↳ lat NOT ALG
Banawali (") ↳ lat NOT ALG
Chanhudaro (Sindh, Pak)

Famena, Masudpur, Hary

3 Passes in City

Surketada (Kutch, Guj.)

Harappa (W. Punjab, Pak.)

Mehenjo Daro (Sindh, Pak.)

Bhirana (Haryan) = Oldst
Sotkagender (Baloch, Pak.) Pre Harappan
Shortughai (Afghan) N. Most

(Banks of Ravi)

Ganweriwala (Punjab, Pak.)

large open area (ceremony etc.)

Town-planning
Script
Features - Art & Craft
Trade & Commerce

Daimabad (Maharashtra)

Cities (Except Dholavira → 3 parts) & Stone Walls (NOT Brick)
↳ large Harappan script (white stone) unaid in wood

West (Smaller, Higher)

East (larger, lower)

Citadel (Surrounded by baked brick walls)

lower Tower
↳ Wells
↳ Rooms around courtyard

Male Female
Worship - Animal
Fire Tree
After-life (Pots, Jewels)

↳ Mehengo
↳ Great Bath
↳ Kali, Lothal → Dock also
↳ Fire altars

↳ Mehengo, Har., Lothal
↳ Big store house / Granary

↳ (Banawali) Town - PAD, Patt, HORSE & SHIP

↳ 1-2 storey houses
↳ Separate bath

↳ Brick walls
↳ Drains ng area

↳ Straight, covered, sloping drains

↳ Well-laid out streets & network of drains (Intersect at 90°)

↳ Bro² Chariot - Drima! (Intersect at 90°)

Sent people to get metals, prec. stones etc.
Owned valuables

Planned constriⁿ

Traders

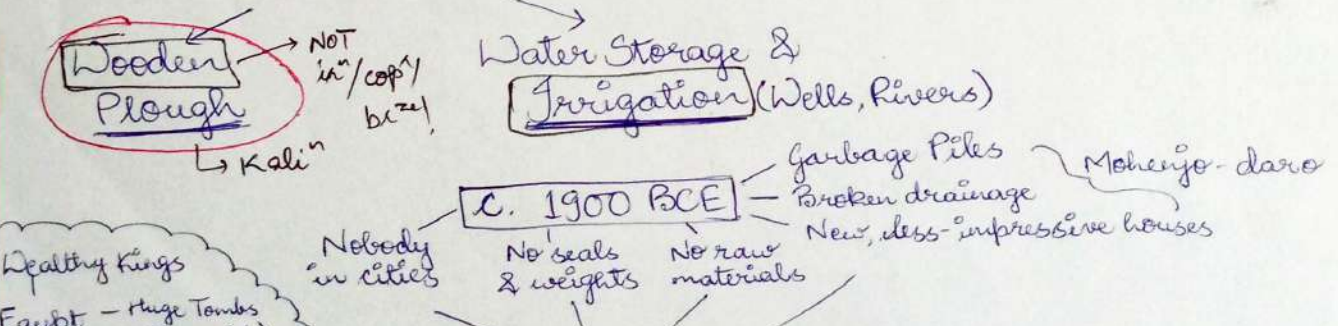
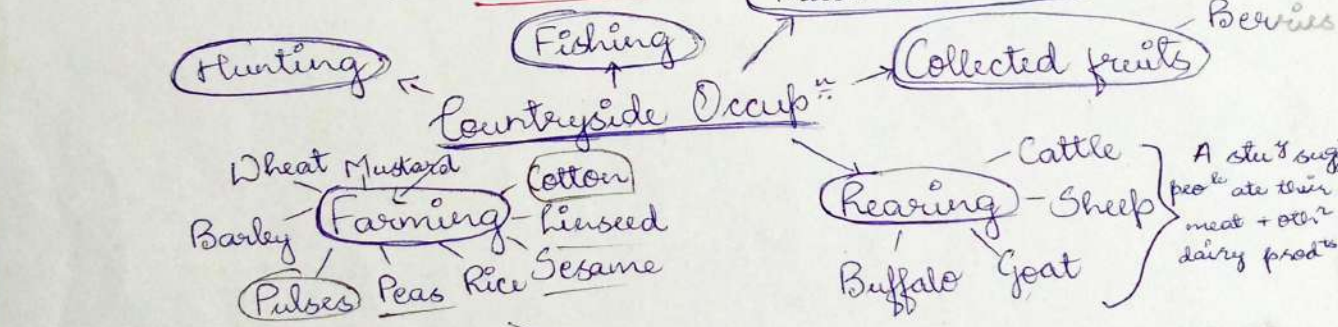
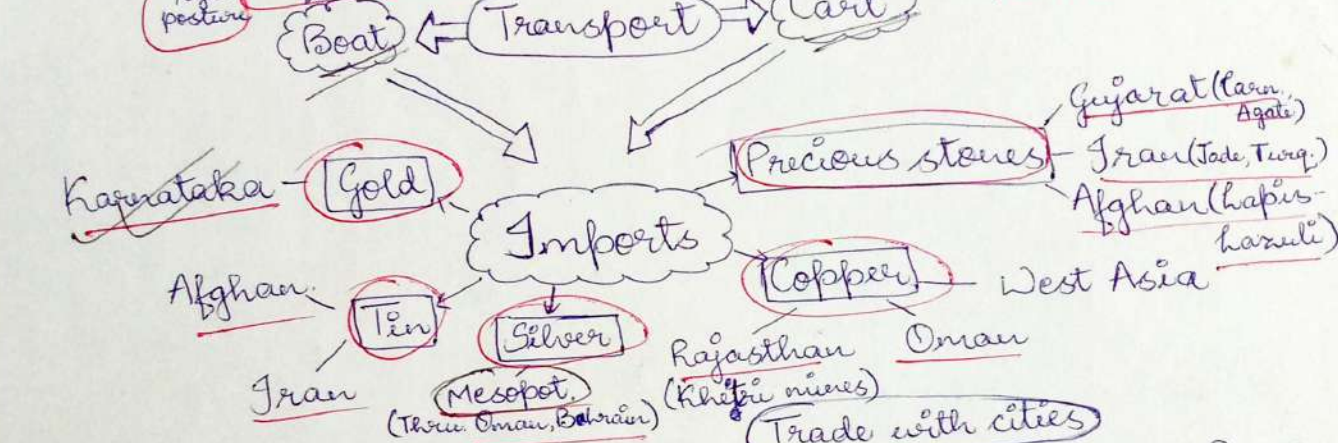
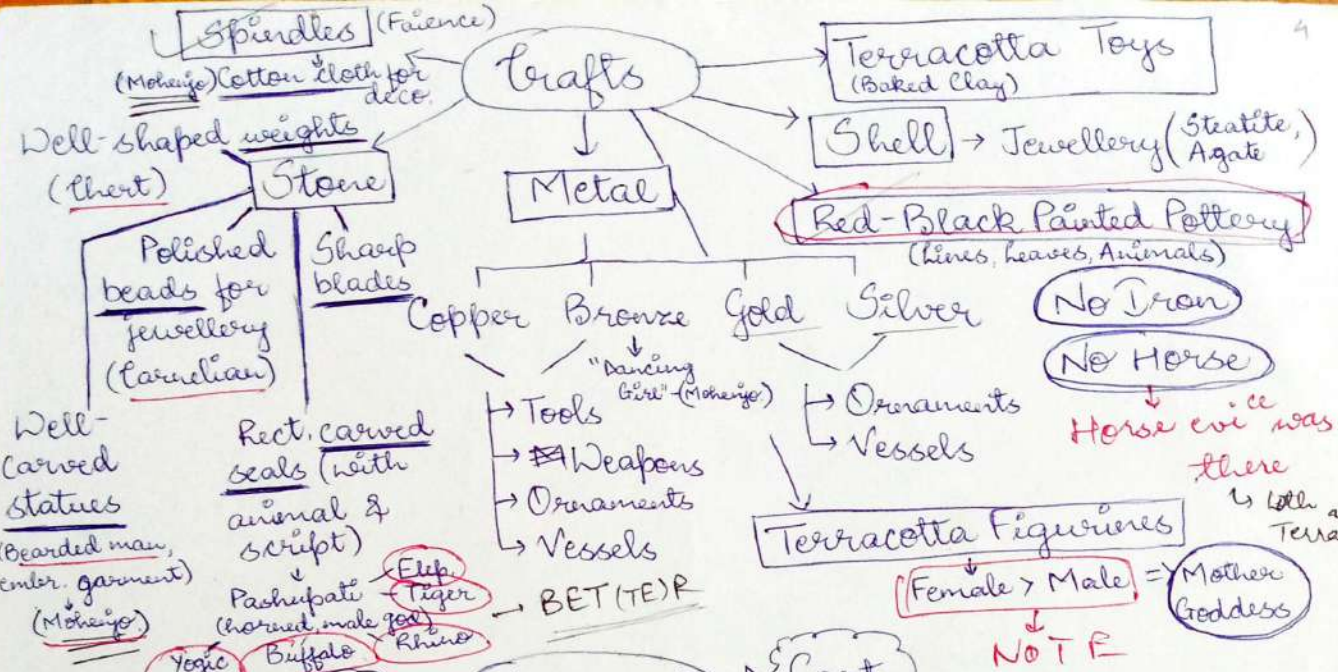
scribes
↳ Knew how to write
↳ Helped prepare seals
↳ Wrote on other materials

Occupation in Cities

Crafts Persons

Worked (Ordinary Men-Women) in homes/workshops
↳ Fetched raw materials from distant lands

• Kaliⁿ: Ear^t rec^d EQ, Til^d fl[^], fire alt[^], 2 by^s of bur[^]: (rect[^] & circ[^])
↳ NO Bak^d bricks, (only Earⁿ) & NO Drains! → Doubt!



Healthy Kings

Egypt - Huge Tombs (Pyramids) (Near Nile, - Elab. burials 3000 BCE) - After-life Presⁿ as Mummies

Drought, Deforesⁿ, Overgrazing, Floods, No ruler, Aryan invasion (swift horses, weapons, warfare) better

The Vedic Age

Read Pg 69, Viⁿ
Him Phid^s ABC

* Early Vedic Phase (c. 1500 BCE - 1000 BCE):

Rigveda (> 1000 hymns in Vedic Sanskrit) [suktas]

Praised (mainly)

Agni (Fire)

Indra
Warrior God
& brought rains
Most freq. mentioned

Soma
(Plant for a special drink)
Latⁿ "Lo^d of the Plough"

ling. grp. speaking Indo-European
Aryans - Mig. to NW-India (Sapta-Sindhu region)
Origin: Russian-Cen. Asian Steppes

Families of Languages

Indo-European
INDIAN ASIAN EUROPEAN
↳ Sanskrit
↳ Assamese
↳ Gujarati
↳ Hindi
↳ Kashmiri
↳ Sindhi

Tibeto-Burman
↳ lang. of North East India
↳ French
↳ German
↳ Greek
↳ Latin
↳ Italian
↳ Spanish

Dravidian
↳ Tamil
↳ Telugu
↳ Kannada
↳ Malayalam

Austro-Asiatic
↳ lang. in Jharkhand & parts of central India

* Valued Animals: Horses, Cows

* Worshipped River Goddesses: Sutlej, Beas, Indus (with trib.), Saraswati, Ganga, Yamuna

In Rigveda

* Prayers for: Cattle, Sons, Horses [used in chariots for battles]

* Battles for: Capture of Cattle, land (gave pasture & barley), Water

"Nishka", "Satmana", "Krishnala"
= Coins of Ved. Per^d

Wealth

Small part to ord. men-women

Capturing People

'Nishka' - coin of Rig V^e per^d

Not hereditary (elec. in assemblies) Rajas

Leaders, Warriors, no palace, capital, army, tax

Yajnas, Sacrifices, Offerings (Gods & Goddesses)

Ghee Grains Animals

"Gomat" Dead's Per^d in Rig V^e ti^s

Brahmins
Priests, did rituals

* Community (Jana/Vish): Bharata, Puru, Yadu, Matsya
 OR Tribe

* Hymn Composers (Mostly men, sometimes women): Arayas

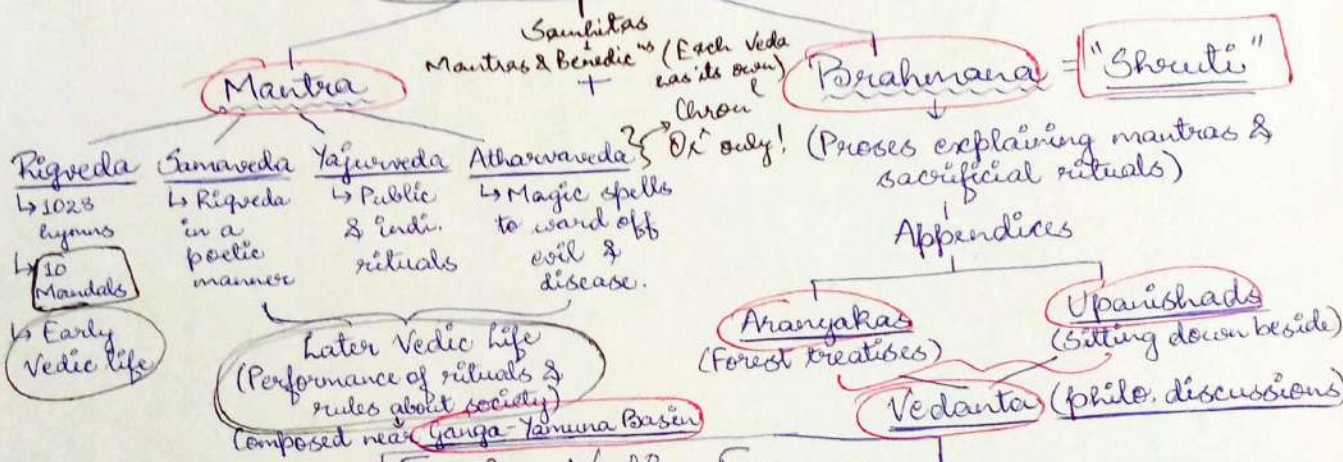


Opponents: Dasas / Dasyus (No sacrifices, diff. language)

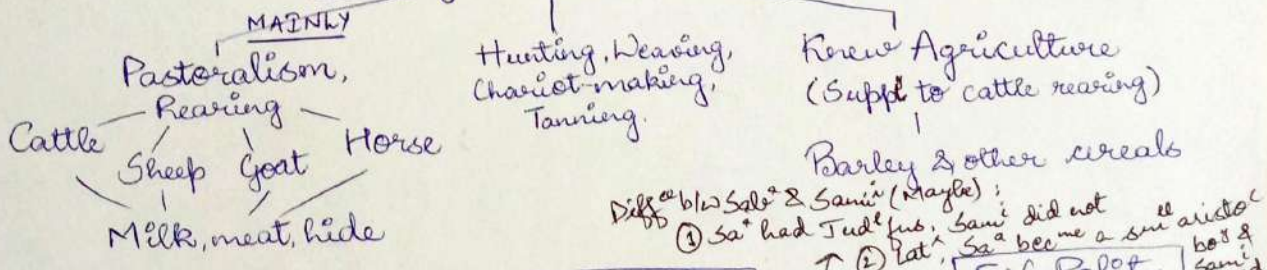
Later, Slave (Dasa/Dasi)

Men/Women captured in war, treated like personal property

Vedic Literature



Early Vedic Economy



EV Society

- ↳ Patriarchal
- ↳ Monogamy, sometimes polygamy
- ↳ Fam < Vish < Jana (Clan) (Tribe)
- ↳ Blood relations
- ↳ Member by Birth, not residence in a territory
- ↳ No caste, Occupⁿ not by birth
- ↳ Varna (Colour) - Fair (Vedic) - Dark (Non-Vedic)
- ↳ Women respected
- ↳ Tribal assemblies for discussions

EV Religion

- ↳ Gods = Personⁿ of natural forces
- ↳ More gods, less goddesses (Prithvi, Ushas, Aditi, Saraswati)
- ↳ Yajnas (sacrifices) & Offerings
- ↳ Sought material gains

EV Polity

- ↳ Tribal assemblies (Sabha/Samiti) to discuss war, peace, judicial & reli. affairs
- ↳ Women participated
- ↳ Elected leader
- ↳ Priests, Senani assisted chief in adminⁿ
- ↳ No permanent army
- ↳ No Tax (Only voluntary contⁿ)

No Temple, No Idolatry!

Pg 23-25, 12th } Pre
Pg 25-3.

3.1. Six Schools of Indian Philosophy

1. Sankhya - Founder Kapil muni. It is oldest.

Says Salvation can be attained through real knowledge. The real knowledge is that, the soul and matter are separate i.e. school believe in dualism or dvaitavada. It holds that reality is constituted of 2 principles. Prakriti and Purusha.

Matter, part of spiritism
For's of matter = Prakriti
NOT Divine
Does NOT recognize God!

2. Nyaya - Founder - Gautam

Says that salvation is possible through logic i.e. valid knowledge. Not a accept re realless

Prakriti is not divine

3. Vaisesikha - Founder - Kannada. It says Salvation is possible through the recognition of the atomic character of the universe i.e. the basic tenet of the Vaisesikha is, nature is atomic. Atoms are distinct from the soul.

Concept of "Dravya"

4. Yoga - Founder - Pantjali

Salvation is possible through meditation.

5. Mimansa - Founder - Jaimini

Salvation is possible through performing rituals.

6. Vedanta - Founder - Badarayana / Ugasa

Also called as Uttar mimansa or later mimansa. It believes in non-dualism or belief in one reality "Advaitavada".

3 subjects:
1. Nature of Soul
2. Nature of Matter
3. Nature of Brahman

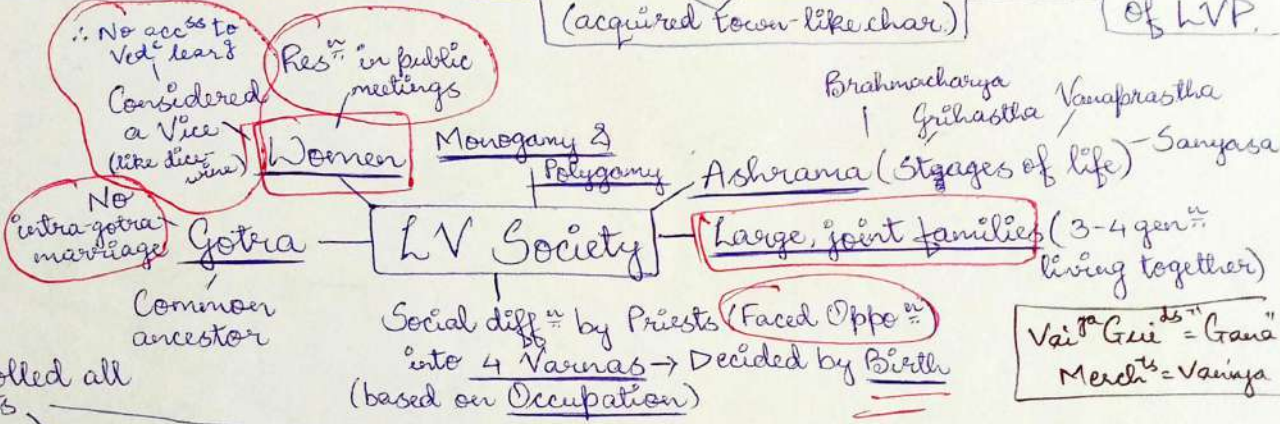
Sanhya Va
Yo Mi Ved
in acc to, near exp
Sa Ka
Na Gra
Va Ka na
Yo Pa
Ata Mim
Ved Bad

* Later Vedic Phase (c. 1000 BCE - 600 BCE)

Later Vedic Economy



* Growth of settlements viz. Hastinapur, Kaushambi towards the end of LVP. (acquired town-like char.)



Controlled all aspects of life

Brahmin (Priest)	Kshatriya (Ruler)	Vaishya	Shudra
↳ Study & teach Vedas	↳ Fight battles	↳ Farmers	↳ Serve the other three
↳ Perform rituals & sacrifices	↳ Protect people	↳ Herders	↳ <u>No rituals</u>
↳ Receive gifts		↳ Traders	↳ <u>Women also grouped with Shudras</u>
		↳ Artisans	↳ <u>Not allowed to study Vedas (both Women & Shudras)</u>
		↳ Brought tributes for the other two	

Both could perf. sacrifices

* Later Untouchables (crafts-persons, hunter-gatherers, helpers in burials/cremations) (There was oppⁿ to untouchability)

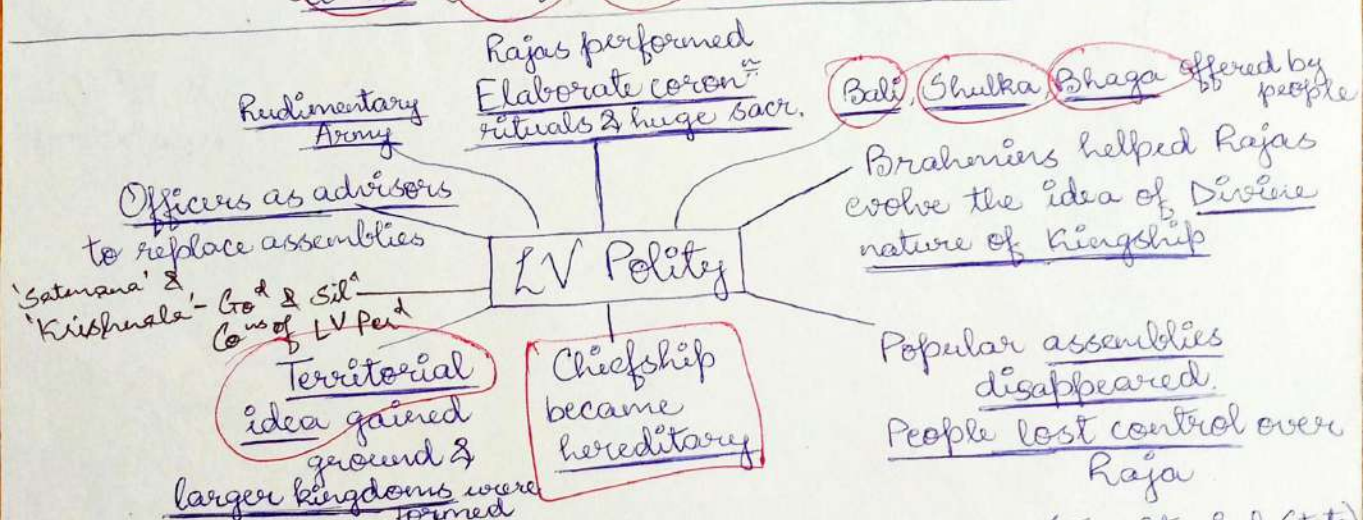
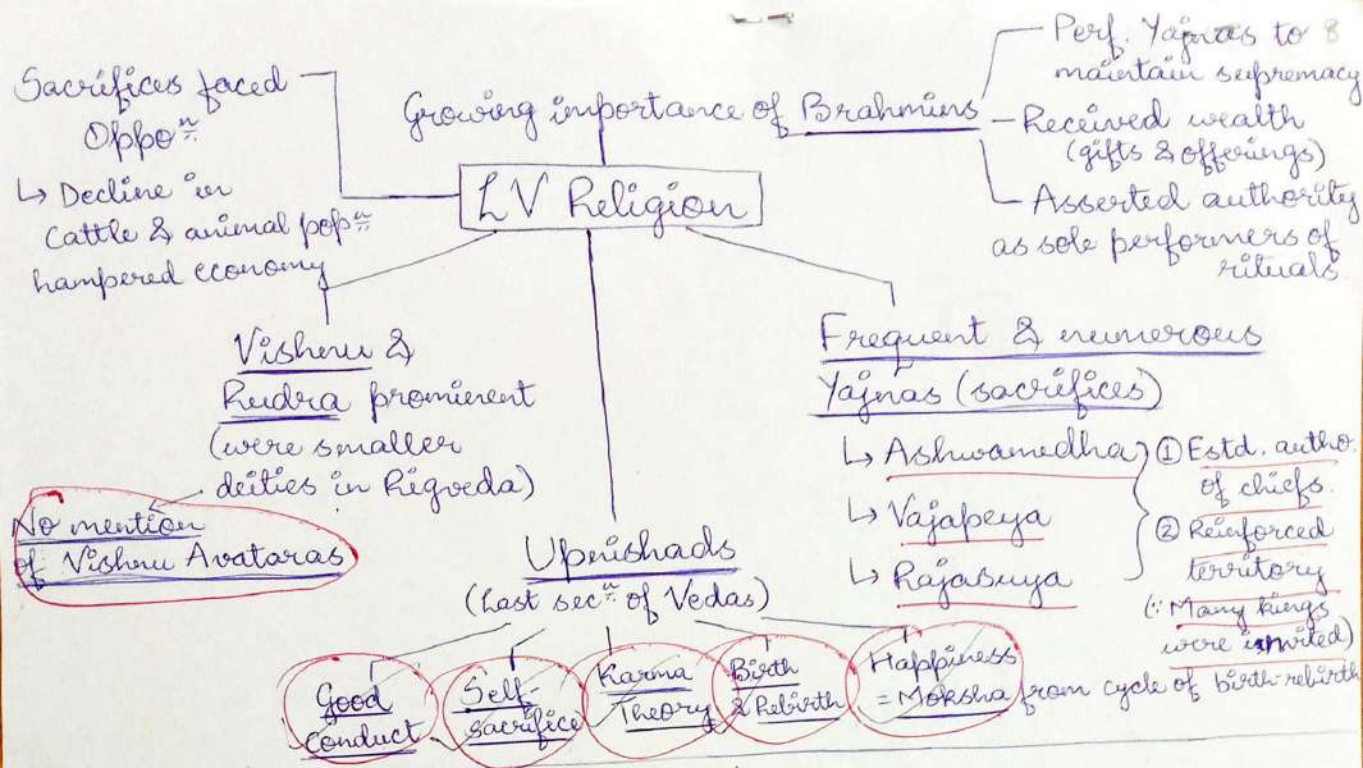
* North East India was away from priest domⁿ, socio-economic diff.

* Upanayana Samskara - Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas → **Dvijas** (No Shudras)

i.e. "Twice Born" = 1: Parth, 2: spir^{it} reb^{ir} (Upana^{ya})

* Ashtadhyayi by Panini (c. 6th - 7th century BCE)

Oldest & Most Imp^t work on Sanskrit Grammar

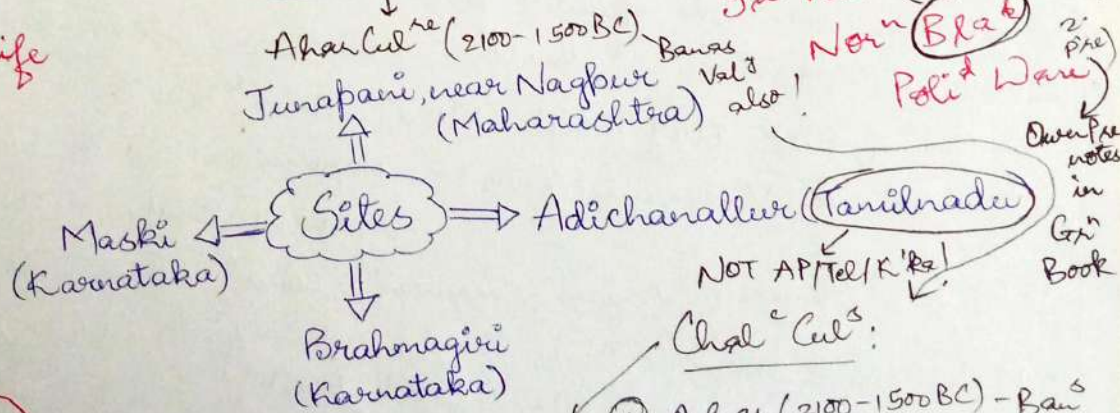
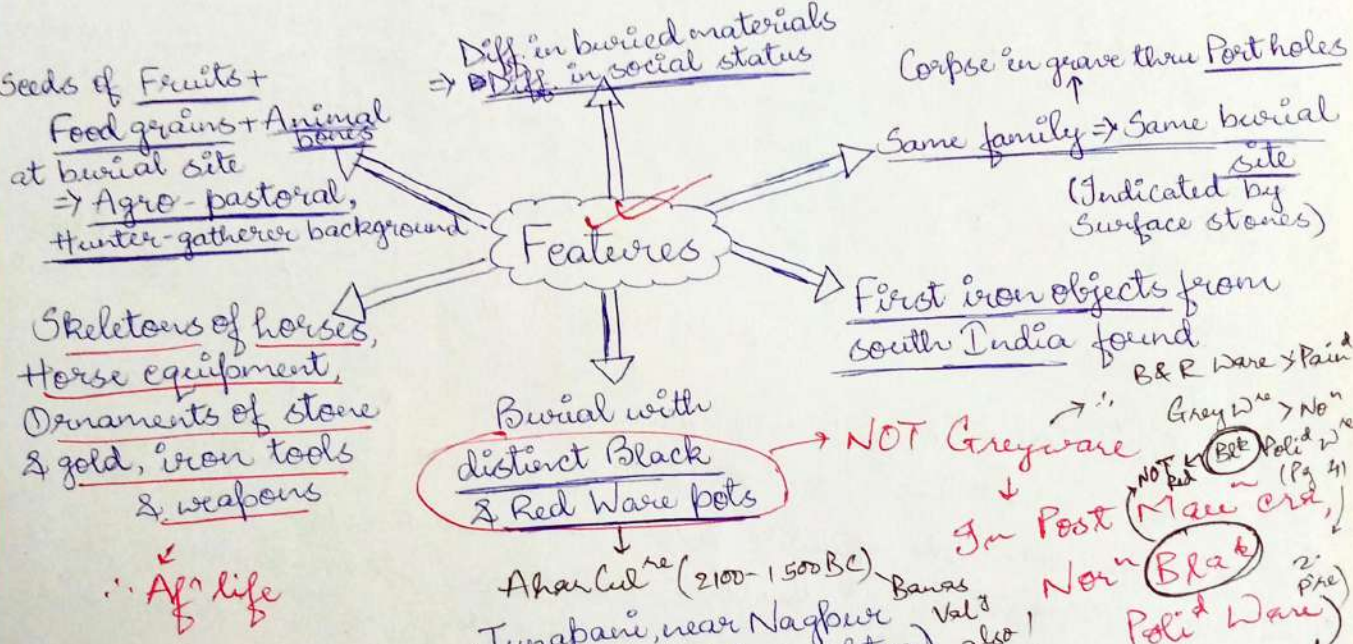
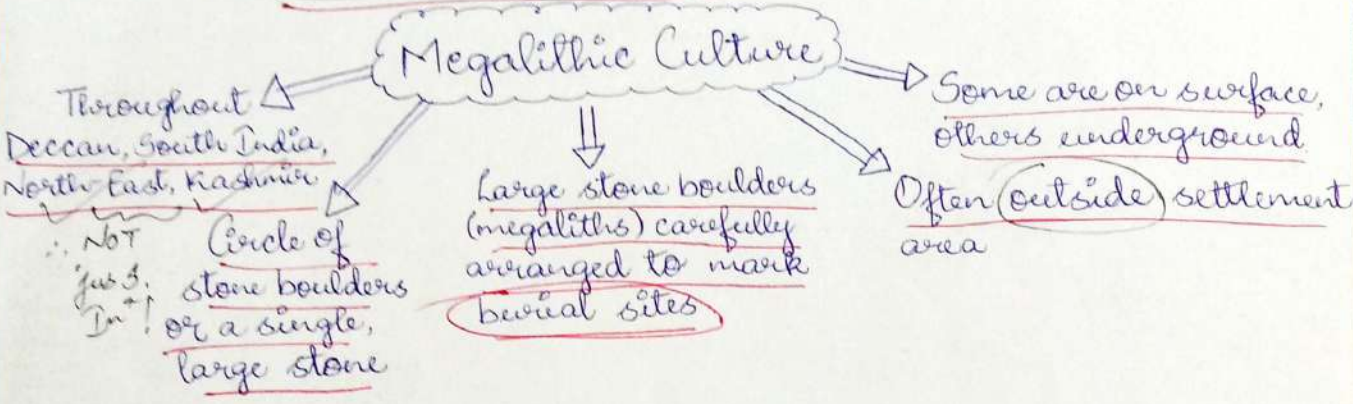


- ⊛ Beginning, but not development, of a Janapada (Territorial State) and its attributes, viz. Standing Army, Bureaucracy
- ⊛ Towards the very end of LV phase, a special type of pottery, called Painted Grey Ware was found. They were grey pots (plates, bowls) with fine, smooth surface & Painted designs (simple geometric patterns)
- ⊛ At this time, people lived in huts, grew Rice, wheat etc., Barley, Sugarcane and reared cattle & others.

1200-600 BCE - Irⁿ Age - Ghaggar-Hakra (Pit)
 OP Ghaggar-Hakra? → BOTH same!

* The Megalithic Cultures of South India

(c. 1200 BCE - 300 BCE) → NOT CE!

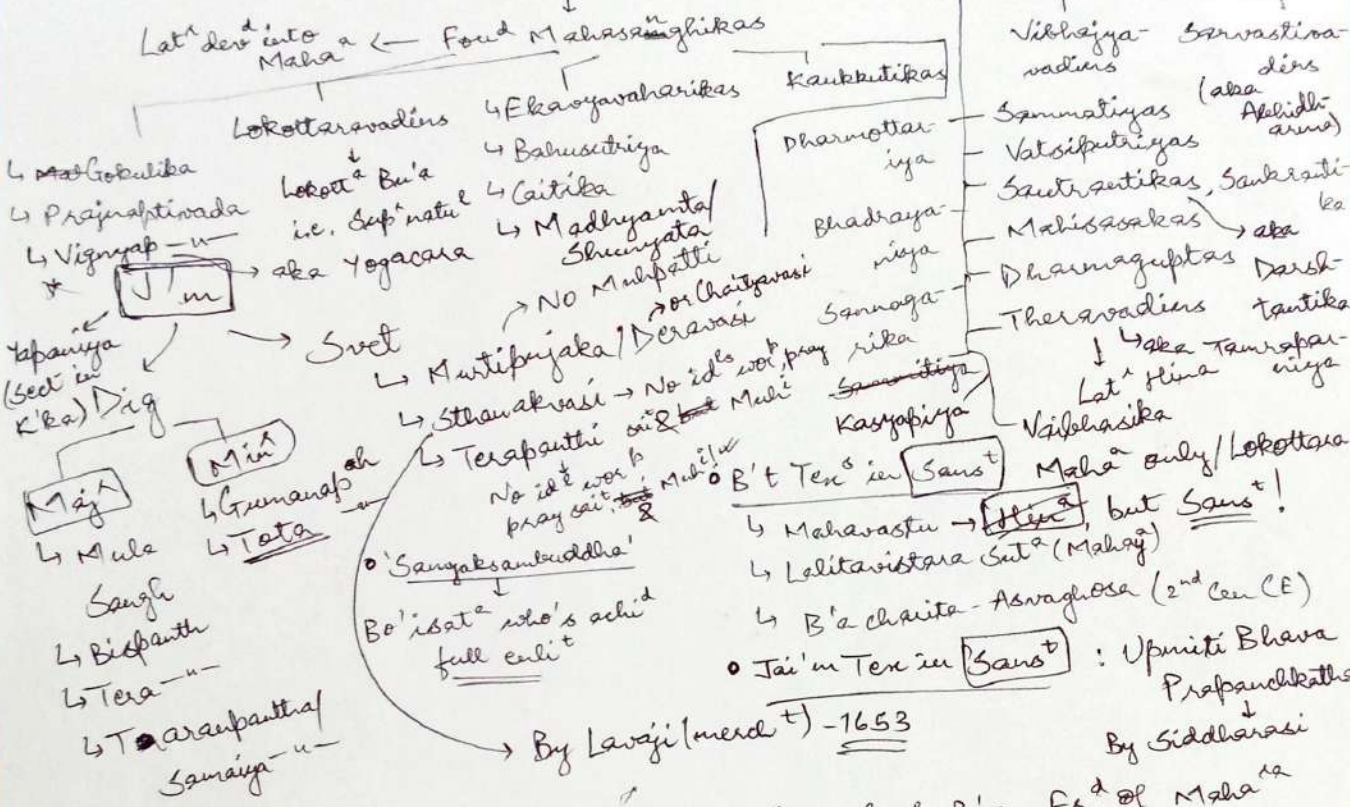


- Chal^c Cul^s:**
- ① Ahar (2100-1500 BC) - Ban^s Val^d - Rajⁿ - Bl^e & Red Pot^s
 - ② Kaysera (2000-1800 BC) - MP - Red Slip^d Ware w. Choco^{te} des^{us}
 - ③ Torwe Cul (1400-750 BC) - Mah^a - Bl^e on Red
- Pg 24, 8. ins in Pre not^s*



* Div^{ns} of B'm:

1st: Apr 2nd B't Cen → Rom^{an} → Dhriⁿ Down
 Acariyavadias Shaviravadias More on Pg-43 10 (last)
 Pre Cth B^e



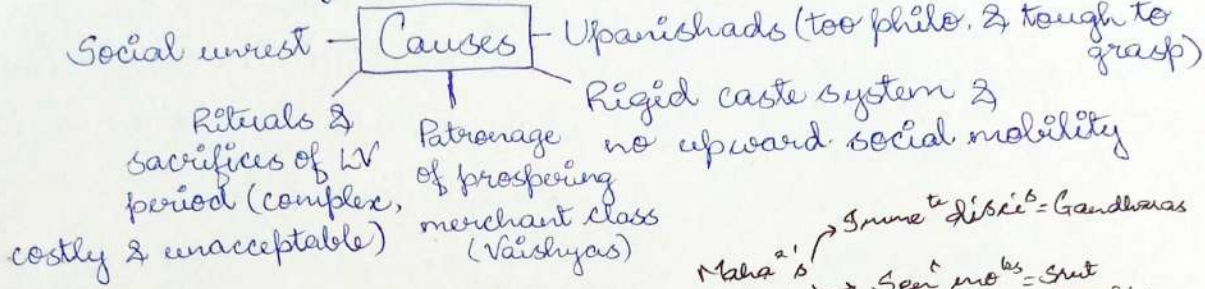
- Foa^a of Ajika Sect - Gosale Makkhaliputta - Contemp of B'z, Fr^d of Maha^{na}
- Tapa Gachha = Lat^a mona^c or^g (Ga^a) of Murtikas, in^a (Suet^a J'm)
- Tata^s: Chhadanta, Vidurapredita, Puru, Sibi, Vessanta, Shaena
- 5 Dhyan/ Self Born Bui's: Vairochra, Akshobhya, Patrasambhava, Amitalhe, Amoghasiddhi
- Jain Cav^s of Ello = (Dig^a) Sect: Maha^{na}, Bahuli scul^{re}
- In Mah^{na}, ① Madhyanta/Shunyata - Nagarj^u - NO Diff b/w Samsara & Nirvana, "Mid Path"
 Tex: "Madh^a Kanika"
- ② Vijaya^{de}/Yogacara - Asanga + Vasub^{an}: Cove^{ss} + Idea^m - Tex: "Sutrasankai"
- Main tea^a of Loka^{ta} - Ajita Kesakambalix (6^{ta} Cen BC)
- But Dilwara Tem - Main^g (Suet^a) Sect!

Other sects: B'm

- Agastya - Main sat of Siddhas, To^l = 18
- Sta^{to} of → Taxila - Charakya, Charaka
 ↳ Nal^a - Aryabh^a, Nagarjuna
- Lokayata Sects → Dhurta
 ↳ Suslikelita

1. Hemavatika
2. Rajgiriyia
3. Siddhatthaka
4. Pulbaseliya
5. Aparaseliya
6. Apararajirika

Rise of Jainism and Buddhism



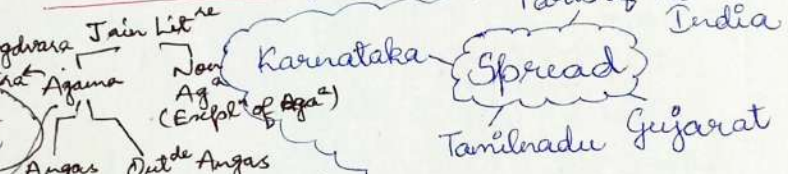
Jainism

* Vardhamana Mahavira: Born in 533 BCE (599) to Kshatriya parents Siddhartha & Trisala in Kundagrama, near Vaishali (Bihar) as a prince of Licchavis (Vajji Sangha)

Wife: Yasoda
Daughter

His dad is Sid

Followers: Jains
Died: Pava, near Rajagrha (at 72)



* Teachings: Three principles of Jainism - **Triratnas**

Jain Agamas by Indrabhuti Gautama (discip)

NOT Rite spec!

Right Faith

Belief in teachings of Mahavira

"Syadvada" - All judg^s are cond^d

→ Rejected authority of Vedas, Vedic rituals

→ Advocated holy, ethical code of life

→ Truth can be viewed from various angles (**Anekantavada**)

Right Knowledge

No God, No Creator **All** objects possess a soul (various degrees of consciousness)

Sanghas
J'ism - B'ism
Open to all (men-women, no caste)

Right Conduct

Observance of "Panchamahavratas"

- ↳ Not to injure life
- ↳ Not to lie
- ↳ Not to steal
- ↳ Not to acquire property
- ↳ Not to lead immoral life (abstain from sexual acts)

Mahavira taught in Praksit (Magadhi)

→ Extreme penance, austerity, non-violence, renunciation (starvation, nudity, other forms of self-torture)

Sanghas (asso^s) for spreading teachings (Both men & women)

→ later patronised by Gangas, Kadambas, Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas

Division (end of 4th cent BCE) → 305 BCE

Svetambaras (White clad)
Digambaras (Sky clad)

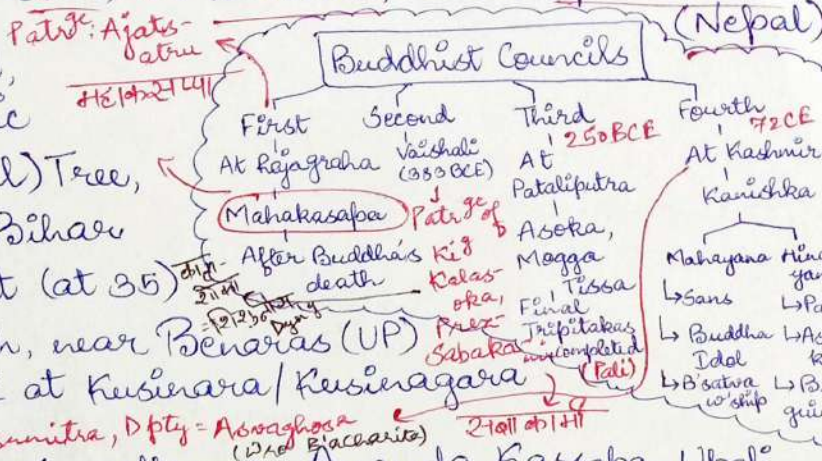
Jain Councils

12 yr **Janva**
First: At Pataliputra (Start of 3rd cent BCE)
Second: At Valabhi (Guj.) 5th cent. AD
Sthulabha (Dig. Founder)
Pat: Bindusara
Pat: Chalikyas!
Pat: Decar-dhi Kshama Brama-na
Compil^t of Jain lit.

"Abhidharmakosa" - Vasubandhu → Ust SG → Mount Meru - Sacred Mountain (Zmag) of Bm-Jin-Him 12
 "Visuddhimagga" - Buddhaghosa
 ↓
 Therava Pali by SG (Pali)
 "Lotus Sutra" - Maj' Maha Test

Buddhism

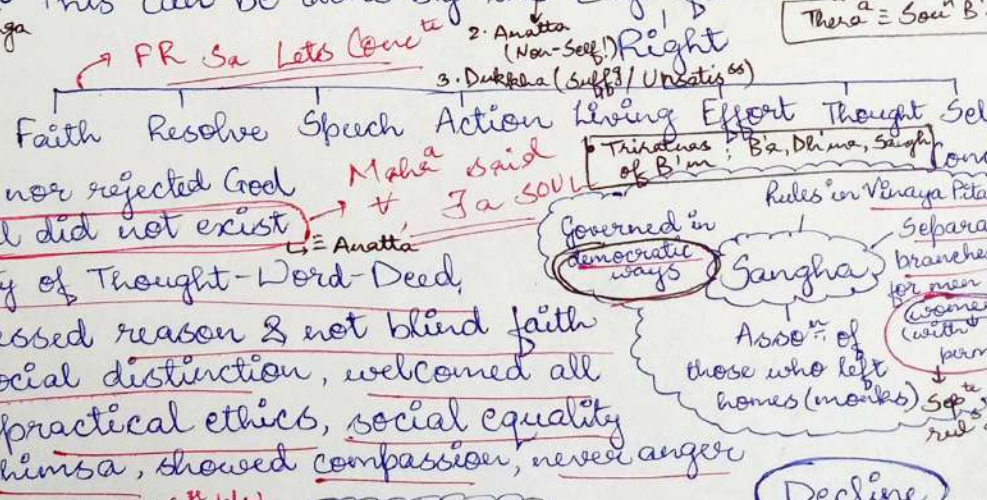
* Gautama Buddha: Born in 567(6) BCE as Siddhartha to Suddhedhana & Mayadevi (Sakya clan) in Lumbini, near Kapilavastu (Nepal)
 Wife: Yasodhara
 Son: Rahula
 Saw: Old, Diseased, (at 29) Corpse, Ascetic
 Meditated: Bodhi (Peepal) Tree, Bodhi Gaya, Bihar
 Penance & Enlightenment (at 35)
 First sermon: Sarnath, near Benaras (UP)
 Died: 487(6) BCE at Kusinara / Kusinagara



Important Disciples: Sariputta, Moggallana, Ananda, Kassapa, Upali
 Kings: Prasenjit (Kosala), Bimbisara & Ajatasatru, Rulers of Kausambi (Magadha)
 3 Marks of Existence: Impermanence, Suffering, No-Self
 Monks (Bhikkhus) & Lay Disciples (Upasikas)

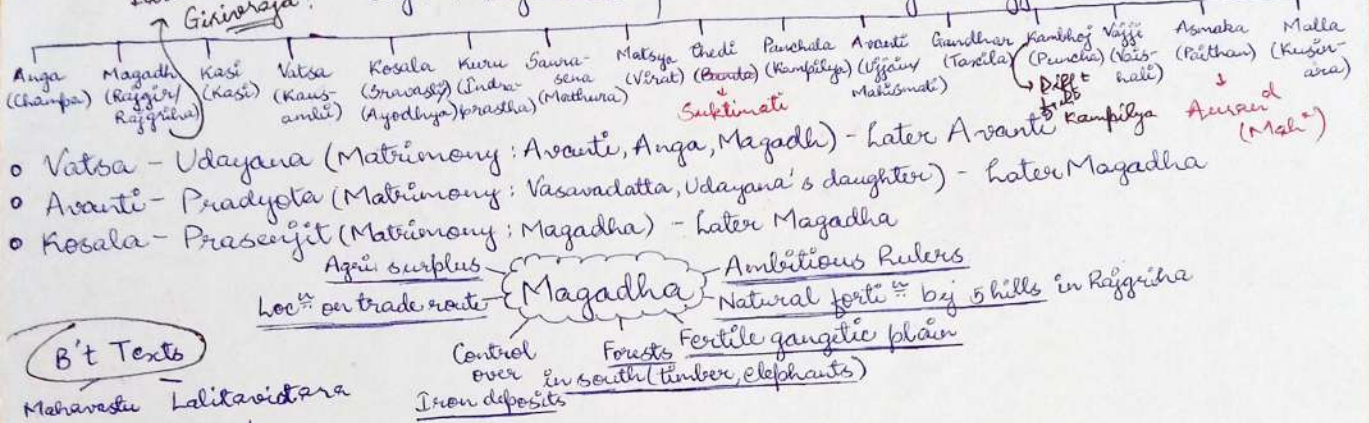
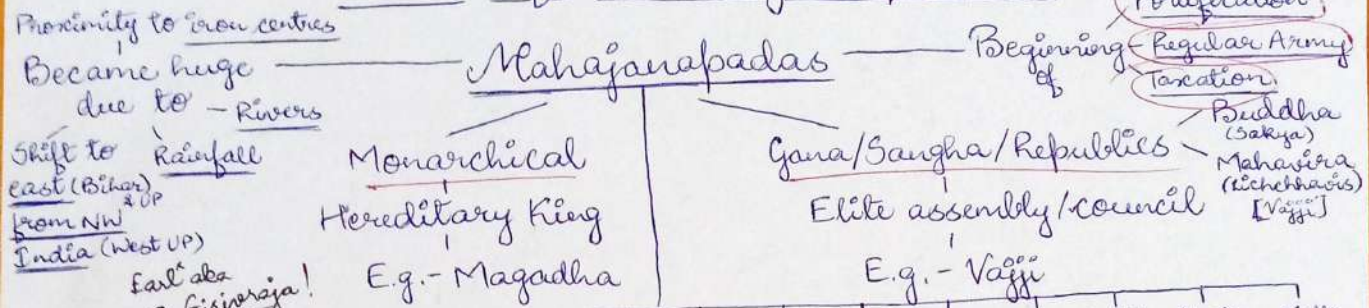
* Teachings: Four Noble Truths - 1. Anicca (Impermanence) & Pali Buddha taught in Prakrit language for ord. people
 → Madhyama Marga (Moderation in everything) → World is full of suffering → Cause of suffering = Desire → If desires are dispensed, suffering can be removed → This can be done by the Eightfold Path

→ Law of Karma (Marga) → Kindness & love to humans & other living beings → Neither accepted, nor rejected God → Taught that Soul did not exist → Morality, Purity of Thought-Word-Deed → Rationalist, Stressed reason & not blind faith → Against any social distinction, welcomed all → Taught code of practical ethics, social equality → Emphasized Ahimsa, showed compassion, never anger



Buddhist Texts: Tripitakas (Pali), Milinda Panho (Pali), Buddha Charita (Sanskrit), Vinaya dhamma (1st cent. AD - Kanishka's time)
Contributions: Ahimsa, Architecture (Stupas, Chaityas), Challenged Brahminism, Promoted edu & art
Decline: Revival of Brahminism, Use of Pali declined, Idolatry (Mahayana), Huns & Turks destroyed monasteries

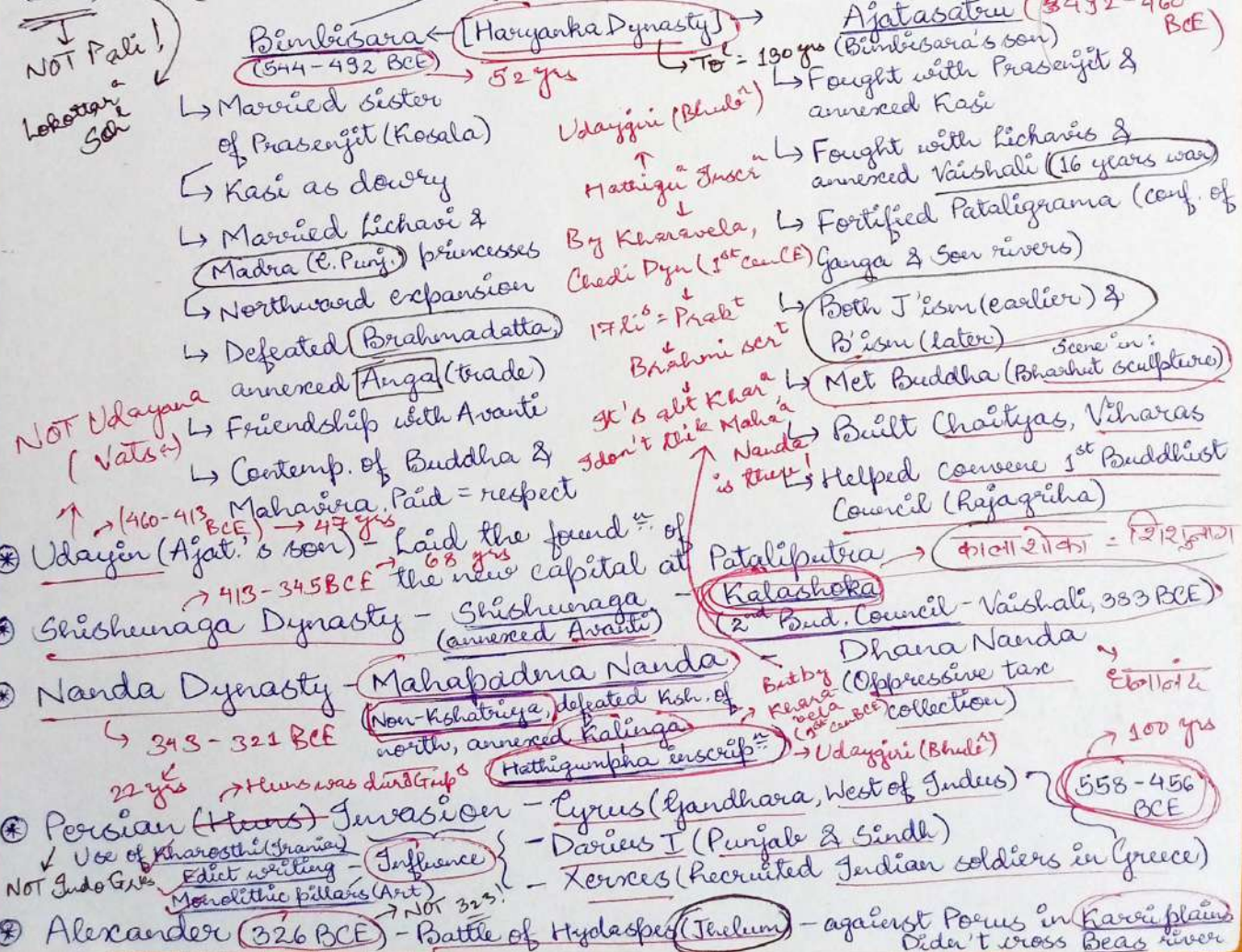
Rise of Mahajanapadas (6th cent. BCE)



B't Texts

Mahavastu
Lalitavistara
Maha Only (Sans)
Maha (Sans)
NOT Pali!
Lokottar Sutra

Magadha Rulers



The Mauryan Empire

(321(2) - 187 BCE)

Political Unity - For the first time - No. of sources - literary - Archaic.

Literary Sources

Ceylonese Buddhist Texts

Indica (Megasthenes)

Piparassa
Mahavamsa

Archaic Sources

Asokan Edicts

- ↳ Deciphered by James Prinsep (1837)
- ↳ Pali, Prakrit (lang)
- ↳ Brahmi (script)
- ↳ In NW, Kharosthi
- ↳ Rock, Pillar edicts

Arthashastra (Kautilya)

Mudrarakshasa (Visakhadatta)

↳ Admin

↳ Military

↳ Contemp. Social life

Sanskrit Drama

↳ मुरारारक्षर

↳ 4th-5th cence विशाखादत

Admin & Depts. of Govt.

Civil & Criminal law

Diplomacy & War

"Dharmasthira"

"Kantakashodhana"

Political History

Gr & Archaic Langs

Chandragupta Maurya

Son of law "Shukraniti" (Post ved)

Bindusara

[273-232 BCE] → 41 yrs

Asoka the Great

[273-232 BCE] → 41 yrs

[321(2) - 298 BCE] → 25 yrs

↳ Extended empire till Mysore

↳ Earlier inv. of Ujjain

↳ Defeated Dhanananda (at 25)

(Sangam & Taraitha)

↳ Had a disputed succⁿ

& capt. Patliputra, with Kautilya's help

↳ Supported Ajivikas (rel. sect)

↳ Won Kalinga War (261 BCE)

↳ Expanded till Indus (NW)

↳ Promoted trade & commerce

↳ Rock Edict 13 mentions effects of Kalinga War

& region north of Narmada in cent. India, controlled Ganga Valley



↳ Treaty with Greeks (Seleucus Niketas) in NW & got Mega. as ambassador

↳ Later embraced J. ism & went to Sravasthi (Mys.) with monks

↳ Embraced B. ism after it (under Upagupta, monk)

↳ Was moved after blood shed & left war conquest to promote Dhamma

"Hiranya" Tax "Pindaka" - Tot Tax for a grp of vil

Cherias, Cholas, Pandyas, Satyaputras, Keralaputras

Village admⁿ: Gopa (10-15 vill)

Gramani (1 vill - Head)

↳ Varaha, still around

First king to follow policy of peace rather than aggrⁿ

↳ Later Mauryas: After Asoka (disintⁿ) of Empire

Last King (Brihadratha)

(assassinated by mil chief - Pusyamitra Sunga)

↳ Weak Rulers

↳ Decline - Far flung provinces

↳ Abuse of power after Asoka

Edict & Inscripⁿ Sites

- Kandahar, Mansehra (North & NW)
- Sanchi, Rupnath (Centre)
- Sarnath, Lumbini (East)
- Mashi, Brahmagiri (South)

Asoka, Buddhism & Dhamma

Converted 3rd Bud. Council (241 BCE, Pataliputra)

Asoka & Buddhism

Converted in stages
Organised missions,
Sent son & daughter to Sri Lanka
(To plant Bodhi branch & preach spread B'ism Dhamma)

250 Embraced after Kalinga War

Visited Bodhi Gaya

Visited Buddha's birth place, Sarnath, Kusinara etc.

Way of life, Code of Conduct, Set of Principles

Asoka's Dhamma

Ideal behaviour practices, which he appealed his subjects to follow
Common to all religions
Not for propagaⁿ of B'ism

Followed & spread B'ism, but Dhamma was broader.

Tenets/Attributes

- ↳ No rituals
- ↳ Non-violence
- ↳ Contact with people through Dhammayatras
- ↳ Compassion
- ↳ Charity
- ↳ Honesty
- ↳ Purity
- ↳ Gentleness
- ↳ Respect to elders, priests
- ↳ Service
- ↳ Tolerance

Some tenets ill to B'ism. But B'ism ≠ Dhamma
(Personal faith) (Gen. code of conduct)

Local Admⁿ:
Kajikas (1/5)
Ukikas (1/4)
Nagasika (City Sup^r)
Law & Order

Win people thro Dhamma, not war

Built roads, wells, hospitals, rest houses

Spread of Dhamma

Sent messengers to Syria, Egypt, Greece, Sri Lanka

Appointed special officials - Dhamma Mahamatras to teach & supervise the practice of Dhamma from place to place

Inscribed messages on Rocks & Pillars

(to explain Dhamma tenets)

Pro: Admⁿ:
↳ Taxila, Ujjain, Sarnath, Kalinga, Princes as laws

Judicial: King supreme, but also local courts (Village elders)

Mauveyan

Census = Perm^t instⁿ

Trade & Commerce

↳ Textiles, Mining

↳ Control of supply & prices by State

↳ Land/River routes

↳ Benaras, Taxila, Ujjain, P. Patna, Mathura, Bengal

↳ Tamralipti (Ben) & Broach (Guj) - Ports

↳ "Shrenis" of traders & artisans (Gilds)

↳ State levied duties, p^{er} cent. for trade

• Monolithic
• Circular
• Sandstone (UP)
• Lion Ele, Bull on Top
↳ Pillars
↳ Rampurva, Allahabad, Sarnath, Bawwiga, Nandambur

Admⁿ:

- ↳ Monarch but with the advice of "Mantri Parishad"
- ↳ Purshita, Mahamantri, Senapati, Juvaraja
- ↳ Amatyas - Civil servants + Just
- ↳ Dhamma - Spread of Dhamma
- ↳ Adhyakshas - Superin^t of eco depts

Revenue & Army

↳ Samharta Revenue Chief

↳ Well org. army (huge) under "Senapati"

↳ Salaries in cash

↳ Diff. wings of army under "Adhyakshas"

↳ Dept. of agr^y under "Sitadhyaksha"

↳ Boli (Tax) = 1/6 Produce

↳ Var. taxes from land, sea, forests, crafts

Subor^g to Gov^t in Amatyas
Phos^{ph} But most ch^{ief} Men

↳ Samidhata
↳ Cat of Treas^{ure} & Stor^{age}

Also, Sudama Case
↳ Rock cut Caves
↳ Bawbar, Gaya (Polished), for Ashoka inscriptions
↳ Polished stone
↳ Sculpture
↳ Dhanuag
↳ Yakshini (w/ Chandi)

Post Mauryan India

After Ashoka - Ganges Valley (P. P. P.)

Achievements of Kharavela - Hathigumpha inscripⁿ (Elephant carved on stone nearby) Udayagiri Hills, Bhubaneswar (Odisha) - Followers of Jainism - Phagdi (6 mi) - Slipped out of Mauryan grip, Foreign inscripⁿs - Ass's reign

NW South Kalinga - Indⁿ Satra-hines - To^l = 100 yrs

Only loose grip of later Mauryas - Kharavela (1st c BCE) (Chedi Dynasty)

Agrinritra (Pushya's Son)

Shungas (Patanjali's Contem^{porary}) - Pushyamitra Shunga

Devabhuti (last Shunga Ruler)

Killed by minister Vasudeva Karna (c. 70-65 BCE)

Karna Dynasty (ruled 45 yrs)

Demicrius - Conflict with Pushya, Shunga

Bactrians/ Indo-Greeks - Capt. Afghan, Punjab, South

Menander/ Milinda (B'ist text) (c. 155-130 BCE)

→ Ruled South Afghan, Gandhara (Sakala/Sialkot) Capital

→ Dialogue with Nagasena (monk)

→ Milindapanho (Pali)

→ Being impressed, embraced B'ism

→ Greek infl. = 100 yrs post Milinda

→ Com^{mander} in chief under Mauryas (37 BCE)

→ Came in conflict with Demicrius (Bactrian Greek ruler), but regained lost territory in N. India

→ Staunch Brahminist, patronised B'ist art too

→ Promoted Vaishnavism & use of Sanskrit

Greek ambassador

Heliocorus (Taxila, nr. Pindi)

Envoy in later Shunga's court

Became Vaishnavite

Made Ganada Pillar, Besnagar

Indo-Greeks

2nd c BCE - 1st c CE, then

Shakas/Scythians

→ Belonged to Central Asia

→ Attacked & Captured Bactria-Parthia from Greeks

→ Followed their footsteps & extended to NW India in 1st cent. BCE

→ Rulers - West satraps (Maha, Jug) - North Satraps (Taxila)

→ Founder - Mauves (1st c. BCE)

→ His Son - Azes I - Vikrama Era

→ Rudrasaman (2nd c. CE) - NOT BCE

→ Then

NOT Same

Nahapana/Naga-pura - Rul^r (124 AD)

Fought battles with Satva rulers

Survived till Crestas

Defeated by Parthians

1st c CE

Parthians/Shaka-Pahlavas

→ Iranian origin

→ Overthrew Shakas in Taxila

→ Famous Inscripⁿ

Takht-i-Bahi (Mardan, Peshawar) (45 AD)

Mentions Parthian rule in NW Pakistan (a small kingdom)

Gondophares - Ruler

Stupa

large, hemi dome with a central chamber which has relics of Bud. or a B'ist monk. Base surm. by brick or path with wooden (later stone) railings

Silk making tech^s were 1st inv. in China around 5000 BC. These methods spread to W. Asia, Europe during this period (c. 100 BC)

Vikrama era by Vik^{ram} adi^{tya} of Ujj^{ain} (NOT CE)

Stone inser^{ption} at Ganava/Junagarh

First Temple in pure Sans^{crit}

Post Mauryan India

17
Founder of Dynasty

Paper was inv in China around 100 AD Paper-making technique reached Korea, Japan only in 600 AD

Satrahana

Lang - Prakr

Sinuka

Later → Koushura (Nasik)
→ Sri Satakarni (Malwa, Berar)

Nasik - Inscripⁿ - Sources of History
Puranas Coins

Grew in mid-1st cent BCE (after Mauryas)

Based in Deccan. Aka "Andhras" & Lords of Dakshinapatha

→ Hala, wrote Gathasaptasati / Sattasai (Prakrit)

Real Admⁿ in "Gambika" H of milit regiⁿ

Greatest Satr. Ruler

NOT Pali

Succeeded by Vashishtaputra - Pulamayi

Gautamiputra Satakarni - Capital at Pratishthana (Modern Paithan, Aurang & Maha.)

106-130 AD

Achiev^s in Nasik inscripⁿ (Gautami - Mom) Palasani

Ruled whole of Deccan (Gedavari (N) to Koushura (S))

Defeated Nagabana (Shaka) of Malwa

Issued Coins with image of Ships

Last Satr. Ruler: Yajna Sri Satakarni (c. 210-215 AD)

Vakataka ← Succeeded by Kushanaka Dynasty

Adminⁿ

- Kingdom div. into Aharas / Rashtra (Districts)
- Grama (Village) under Gramika
- Amatyas (Advisors)
- Tax - Cash & Kind

No "K's" Ind - K's

First to issue Gold coins in the subcontinent

Economy & Society

- Trade flourished
- Kanshapanas (silver coins) used for trade
- Overseas trade too
- Ports - Kalyani (West), Grandakasala, Gaujam (East)
- Claimed Brahminism, Upheld Varna system

NO Gold coins

Near - Mani

Besavak - dyana also east Kalya

Culture

- Patronized B'ism & Brahminism both
- First to give them tax-free land grants to gain reli. merit
- Built chaityas - viharas, repaired stupas (Palamayi)
- Patronized Prakrit → 1st Gold coins! NOT

Yuehi tribe from Central Asia - W. China

Kushanas

Founder's son - Vima Kadphises K'kal

Defeated Shakas, Pahlavas. Moved to Kabul & Gandhara

Founder Kujula Kadphises (Kabul)



Conquered whole of NW India as far as Mathura
Devotee of Shiva
Coins, with "Lord of whole World"

Charaka (F of Ayurveda) Charakasmrita
Asvagosa (1st scholar) Buddhacharita (Biog'y)

Founder of Shaka Era (starts in 75 AD)

Kanishka

(75-120 AD)

Extent: Kabul, Gandhara - Benaras, Kashmir - Malwa

Charaka = Couⁿ Phyⁿ of K'ka

Inherited Afghan, Gandhara, Sindh, Peng

Conquered Magadh, Kashmir, Malwa, Sravasti, Kausambi, Benaras

Annexed some Chinese territories also

Capital: Puroshpura (Peshawar)

Imp. City Mathura
Poli. uniⁿ of Cen Asia + N. India

Embraced & patronised B'ism

Kanishka & B'ism

Coins show Buddha, Hindu & Greek Gods (∴ Tolerant)

Convened 4th B'ist Council (Kundalavana, Srinagar, J&K) - B'ism split

Orthodoxy

Mahayana (Image worship, rituals)

Patron'd B'ism
Charaka (physicⁿ)
Asvagosa (Buddhachⁿ)
Kausambi (Buddhachⁿ)
4th Council (Srinagar)

Sent missionaries to C. Asia, Persia, Built Chail, on Mt. Shivalik, Stupas (Fakhri, 50 AD)

Post Mauryan Society & Culture

*** Coinage** - Before Indo-Greeks - Punch marked coins (Rect/Reound, Not inscribed but stamped w. symbols using punches) (Crude) - Silver (600-500 BCE)
 After Indo-Greeks - Greek Style (Inscripⁿ on coins showing a legend) or the bust of a ruler (Refined) (200-100 BCE)

*** Greek Contact** - Astronomy (Greeks = Yavanacharya in lit.)
 Horoscope-making (Yona = Yauna = Yonaka = Yavana = Yavana)
 Sculpture making in Sam^{lit} also
 Toilets/Drains/Dumps in Ind. houses
 Rows of pots
 Ring Wells
 Stack of ear
 like things



Later Kushanas - Mathura imp. & B. King patronised
 Struck a lot of Gold, Copper coins
 Assumed "Devaputra"
 Patri'd Gandh. Math. art

Art and Architecture

Mon. & Stupas
 ↳ Many built from 1st - 4th c. AD
 ↳ Stupas = Gr. Rom. Impact
 ↳ Stupa height ↑, Ornaⁿ added (Jatakas) (Stone)
 ↳ Sanchi Bharhut (MP) Ashoka
 ↳ Amravati - N. Konda (AP)

Schools of Sculptural Art

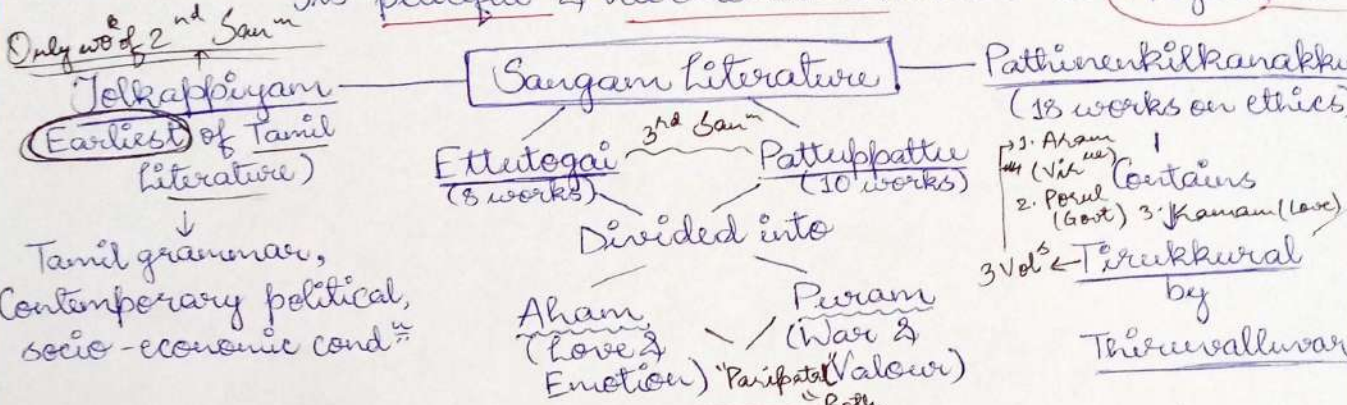


Taxila exca^d by John Marshall 1940s

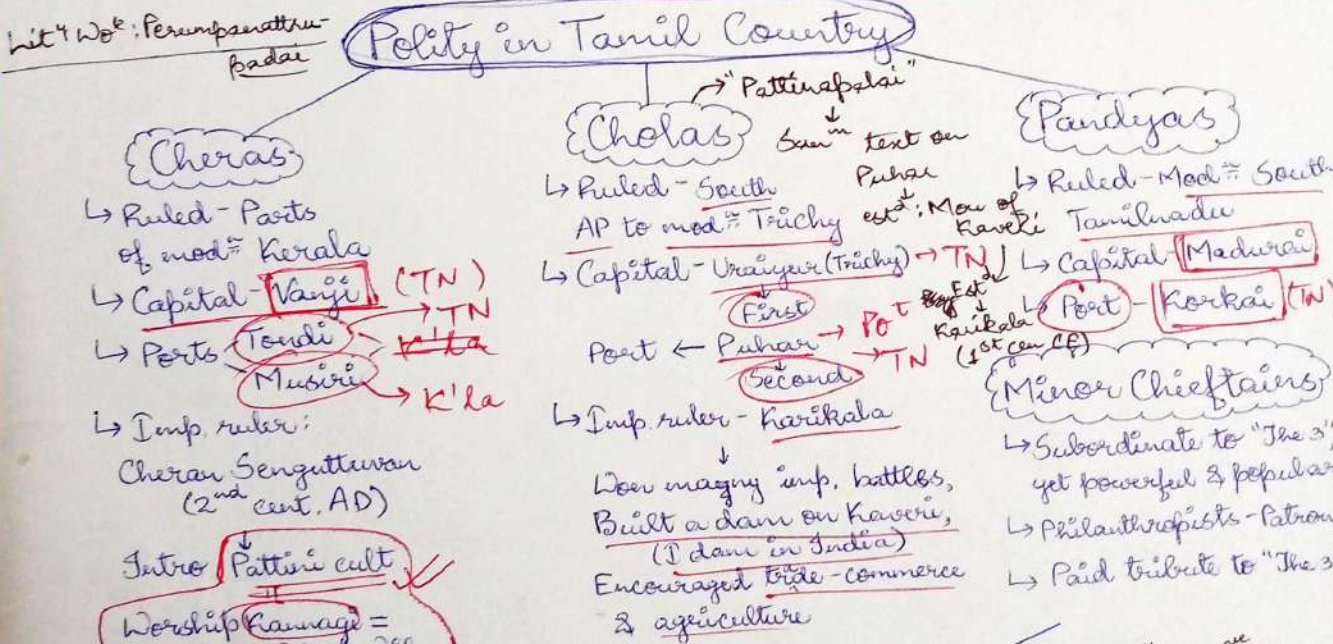
Rock Cut Archiⁿ
 ↳ Many Chaityas (Place of w'ship - Shrine + Central v^o Stupa) & Viharas (Rock cut rec. for monks) built in Pine, Nasik under Satra rulers
 There's B. in spread to G^o. Myanmar, Thai, India etc.
 1st c. AD

Sangam Age

- * Sangam: "Assembly" of Tamil poets; Period (300BC-300AD)
- * Patronage: Pandya Kings; No. of Sangams (3)
- * Depiction: Contemporary society & culture of Tamilaham & Its peaceful & harmonious interacⁿ w/ Aryan culture



* Other Sources mentioning Tamil Kingdoms: Greek writings (Mega^s, Ptolemy etc.), Asekan inscripⁿ, Hattigumpha inscripⁿ, Archae. excavations (Azikkamedu etc.)



Also desc^d Puhar

↳ Controllers of Kaveri delta

- Pattinemelkan - Naru - 200 - 100 BCE
- Pattinikkil - Deduv - 100 - 500 CE

* Famous Tamil Epics: Silappadikaram by Jango (200 AD) / Manimekalai by Sattanar (600 AD)

↳ Jain Ep^c ↓ Trag^c story

♀ Poet: Anuvainyar

- ↳ Valayapathi (Jain T^t) - 3rd cen CE
- ↳ Civaka Cintamani (Jain T^t) - Tirutakkavai
- ↳ Kundalakesi (B't T^t) - Nagasena / Nazakuthayan (5th cen CE)

Hereditary Monarchy

Rule w. advice of min., priests, commoners

Sangam Polity

Kings assumed titles
Royal Emblems - Pandyas - Carp (Fish), Cholas - Tiger, Cheras - Bow

Regular Army

Frequent conflicts among "The 3"

Sangam Society

Dead war heroes were worshipped. Here stones called Nadukal/Vrukhal erected in their memory to worship as godlings

- 5-Fold Divⁿ of Land
 - ↳ Kurinji (Hills) - Hunting-Gathering
 - ↳ Mullai (Pastoral) - Animal rearing
 - ↳ Marudam (Agriculture) (Wetland) - Agriculture
 - ↳ Neydal (Coastal) - Fishing-Salt Prodⁿ
 - ↳ Palai (Desert) - Robbery-Plunder

Varna was known but divisions in soc. not marked by higher/lower ranks

- ↳ Arasar (Rulers)
- ↳ Anthanas (Priests)
- ↳ Vanigars (Traders)
- ↳ Vellalas (Agriculture)
- ↳ Other Tribes

Rich & poor existed. People were known based on occupaⁿ

Low^{er} = Kadambiar/Adimai
Great patronage for Poetry, Music, Dance

E.g. of ♀ Poet = Avvaiyar
Women educ^{ed} & contrib^{ed} to Tamil lit. Courage, Chastity were appreciated in women. Love marriage allowed. But, condⁿ of widows miser^{ab}. Sati practised in higher strata (called Tippayadal). Women wrote many poems
↳ Vellalar = to Big Land
Presence of B^hists & Jainas in Tamil region

Gods

Primary Deity (esp. Hills) = Murugan (NTR in North)

Others = Vishnu, Siva, Indira, Varuna, Korravar

Sangam Economy

Agriculture (Main Occupⁿ)

↳ Paddy (Cherupadi), Ragi (Sugarcane), Cotton, Pepper, Jackfruit, (Cheras) Ginger, Turmeric, Salt manufacture.

Handicrafts

↳ Spinning, Weaving (Fine cotton & silk clothes), Metal work, carpentry, ship-building, jewel-making using beads & ivory

External Trade

↳ India-Greek-Roman Kingdoms

↳ Discovery of monsoon & direct sea-route

↳ Plenty of Roman gold & silver coins found in TN

↳ **Ports:** Puhar, Arikka, Medai, Tondi, Musiri

↳ **Exports:** Cotton, Pepper, Cardamom, Cinamon, Ivory prod., Pearls, Prec. stones, Gold

↳ **Imports:** Gold, Sweet Wine, Horses

Other Trade Centres

↳ Uraiyur, Vengi, Madurai

TN

State Income

↳ Land revenue

↳ Custom duties

↳ Loot & war booty

↳ Tributes by minor chiefs

* End of Sangam Age : 280-285 AD
Kalabhras occupied Tamil region for about 2.5 cent. and promoted Jainism-Buddhism

The Gupta Empire

Sources

Literary

- Puranas (Gupta genealogy)
- Devichandraguptam
- Mudrarakshasam (Visakhadatta - Gupta's Rise)
- Fatien's Records
- Go^d coi^a Dinaras

Inscriptions

- Mehrauli Iron Pillar (Chandragupta I)
- Allahabad Asekan Pillar (Samudrag.)
- Harisena - Classical Sanskrit
- Nagari Script
- SG's accession, conquests, as a poet-scholar

Coins

→ Sil^a Coi^a - Rupaka

→ Karshapana

→ Satv^a

Gold, Silver, Copper

Achievements, Sacrifices, Titles were inscribed

* Founder of Gupta Dynasty : **Shri Gupta (Vishnuya)** (Magadha or Prayag) **Maharaja**

* His son & successor : **Ghatotkacha**

Real founder of Gupta Empire - Era

Chandragupta - I
(319/320 - 334 AD)

Assumed "Maharaja-dhiraja"

III for CG Mau & CG-1

Marrried Kich-avi princess Kumaradevi (Rec'd in Gold Coins)

as by Birth

Extensive mil. conquests rec'd in Mehrauli iron pillar

Ruled Magadha Saket (Ayodhya), Prayaga (Capital - Patliputra)



Samudragupta
(335 - 375/380 AD)

After conquests, celebrated three Ashwamedha sacrifice & issued coins with sacr. scene & restorer of A. medha legend

Poet, Musician, Scholar (Alla'd Prashasti)

Kaviraja (Alla'd), Coins showing him with Veena

Ardent Vaishnavite, but tolerant

Pat'd Vasubandhu (B'ist) & Sanskrit

Pat'd Harisena (Poet)

Military Campaigns (Alla'd Prashasti)

Upper Gangetic Valley

- ↳ Defeated Achyuta (Naga ruler) & Nagasena (Kota fan)
- ↳ Annexⁿ into empire

Extent

Upper Gang. Val., G-Y deal,

Part of Bengal (Direct Admin.)

Sux. in South on the E Coast (Till Pallavas)

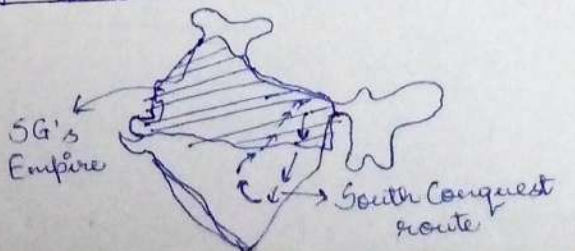
Controlled Sakas (W) - Kushanas (NW)

Dakshinpatha Expedition

- ↳ Defeated forest tribal kingdoms of C. India
- ↳ Defeated 12 southern kings. Went as far as Kanchi along east coast
- ↳ Did not annex or delivise, instead reinstated kings. Demanded acknow't of suzer^y & paym^t of tributes

North Indian (G-Y deal) Campaign

- ↳ Uprooted 3 kings & annexed their terr.
- ↳ Mostly Naga rulers of the North
- ↳ Some N. Indian states in Punjab gave in w/o fighting
- ↳ Also got tributes from SE Asian kings



Conq. W. India & accessed Arabian Sea ports: Breach, Sopara, Cambay. Traded - Cotton clothes (Ben.), Indigo (Bihar), Silk (Benaras), Himalayan scents & sandal, spices (S. India) - with the West in exchange for Roman Gold.

Chandragupta - II (375/380 - 414/415 AD)

140 yrs Married Kubernaga (Naga princess of C. India)

[Chandragupta Vikramaditya]

Married his daughter Prabhavati to Vakataka prince Rudrasena - II (Control in Deccan helped against Sakas in west)

Military Conquests

∴ Issued a vast variety of gold coins.

Defeated Rudrasinha - III, last ruler of Western Saka Satrap & annexed W. Malwa & Kathiawar into his emp. Performed A. mudha sac. & assumed "Sakasi - Saka destroyer" & "Vikramaditya".

Defeated a confederacy of enemies in Vanga, crossed Indus & conquered Bactria (Kushanas). ∴ His empire included NW India & Bengal (Mehrauli → CG 1 & 2 Iron Pillar inscripⁿ) both!

Fa Hien (404-411 AD)

- ↳ Chinese B'ist pilg.
- ↳ Came thru land.
- ↳ Returned thru sea
- ↳ Object - Visit land of B'a, collect B'ist man.
- ↳ Stayed 3 yrs in P'atra, studied Sans & copied texts
- ↳ NW India - B'ism flour^{ish} Ganga Valley - "land of Brah'ism"
- ↳ Dull state of Kap' stu, Kusinara
- ↳ Eco. prosperity

Extent II
W. Malwa, Guj., Kathia. to E. Bengal. In NW, beyond Hindukush, till Bactria Nazmada formed the south bdy Ujjain - Alt. Capital

Pat & Art & lit. Maintained Nas-ratras (Shunin^{is}) Kalidasa foremost among them. Made great cult. prog & peaked in power & glory



Land grants to Brahmins & Officers for tax collecⁿ & admⁿ (lack of curr.) made small packets of power all around.

Decline

Hun inv^s led to eco decline. ∴ Coins were impure (Gold + Alloy) & later absent during Later Guptas

Kumaragupta (Son & Succ. of CG-II)

- ↳ General peace & maintenance of empire
- ↳ Issued a no. of coins & inscripⁿ all over empire
- ↳ Perf. A. mudha & founded Nalanda Univ.
- ↳ Towards the end, faced threat of Hun (C. Asia) inv^s, who crossed Hindukush & attempted entry in India. Also "Pushyamitras" (tribe) def. G. Army

Skandagupta (Succ. of KG)

- ↳ Faced the Hun inv^s but fought & saved the empire.
- ↳ But later Guptas could not save the empire for long, after many Hun inv^s
- ↳ Toramana (Hun) 455 AD had E. Malwa, C. India, Punjab, Raj. → They're Huns
- ↳ Later Huns & rise of Vasudharmar in Malwa led to total Gupta disappearance

aka Sri Malendraditya

* Vakatakas (250 - 500 AD): → Ruled over N. Maharashtra & Vidarbha

- Succeeded Satvahanas in Deccan → Were Brah. & granted land to Brah.
- Imp. ruler: Rudrasena II (married to Prabhavati, CG-II's daughter) - Prabh^o had acc^{ess} to land
- Channelised the spread of Brah'cal culture in S. India
- Issued inscripⁿ in Sans & Prakrit (some in Ajanta caves too)

The Gupta Civilian

* Gupta Admin :

- Kings assumed: "Maharajadhiraja", "Parameswara", "Parambhattaraka", "Samrat", "Chakravartin".
- Kingship hereditary. King aided by council, having ministers, Senapati, advisors.
- Provinces = "Desha" = "Rashtra" = "Bhukti": Head/Governor - "Uparika" Princes } "Parakrama-kara" - No tax, no on other
- Prov. div. into districts = "Pradesha" = "Vishaya"; Head - "Vishayapati"
- Dist. " " villages = "Grama"; Head - "Gramika" = "Gramadhyaksha" Head
- City Admin → "Nagara Shreshthi". Artisans, merchants took active part in town adm.
- Overall adm was decentralised. Smaller chiefs/feudatories ruled sizeable parts.
- High-level central officers: "Kumaramatyas" or "Ajuktas".
- Adm. post: Hereditary. 1 Person - More than 1 office, e.g. - Harisena - Mahadandanayaka (Jud. Off.)
 ↳ Ad Post also!
 ↳ But Uparika = Gov in Prov^{ca} - Sandhisigrahaika (Foreign Off.)
- Land Taxes: Old "Bali" (1/4 - 1/6 of produce). New - "Uparikara" & "Udranga" Troubled peasants
- Jud. Sys: 1st Time; Civil-Crim. laws demarcated (- Prop. dispute - Civil) King & Brahmins Judges
 (- Theft, Adultery - crim.)
- Fa Hien: Mild & kind govt. Pers. freedom, mild punish^t, no spies, safe roads, less crimes
- All in all, admin more decent^r, less bureau^{ic}, more liberal than Mauryas.

* Gupta Society :

- Pre-Gupta period: Assimilⁿ of foreigners into the soc. permth
- Gupta period: Rigidity of caste sys., incl^{ng} Brahmin supre^{cy}
- # of castes also ↑ as tribals etc. joined the Brah'cal social sys (mainly as Shudras)
- Brah. got huge land grants & gifts from rulers & other rich people, with tax exemp^{ts} & adm^{ve} rights. This created a class of Brah. landlords
- Peasants were exploited by Brah., rulers & other feudatories thru taxes & such demand
- Peasants were also forced to feed passing armies & do forced labour (Visti)
- Shudras were slowly distinguished from Untouchables = "Chandalas" & ∴ untouchth gradually crept in.
- Shudras improved a bit. Allowed to listen to the epics & Puranas and perform some rituals, earlier prohibited for them. Shu. & women still couldn't study Vedas
- "Chandalas" lived outside village & dealt in scavenging, butchery etc. - Fa Hien
- Reference to slaves are found in contemp^{ry} Dharmasastras (law Books).
 Slaves = POW, Debt bondsmen, Children of slaves
- Women during Guptas = Miserable. Couldn't inherit property. Reason = Complete reliance on men for liveli^h. Women prohib^d from stud^{ng} Puranas. (Swayamvara given up)
- Manusmriti suggested early marriage for girls ↳ They were only allowed to listen to it
- Yet, women has her rights on "Stridhana" = Bridal gifts & men were insisted to protect & be kind towards women. Also, contemp^{ry} art suggests No Purdah. However Sati was practised (insc^{pt} at Eran, Bhopal, 510 AD)

* Gupta Religion:

- Brah'ism - Bhagvatism reigned supreme. Brah'ism - Vaishnavism (Bhagvatism) Shaivism
- Most Guptas = V'ites. Performed A medha sac., idolatory, many rituals. God's idols housed in temples for 1st time. Bhakti also gained ground. Puranas were written to popularise Vishnu's incarnations.
- From 5th cent., Tantrism spread as B'mins got lands in tribal areas of NE & C. India. It was free of gender/caste bias & revered female deities. It affected V'ism, S'ism, B'ism
- Guptas were tolerant & pat'ed B'ist scholars like Vasubandhu. B'ism flour^d in NW, J'ism flour^d in W & S India. Jain Coun^t (Valabhi) held 512 AD. But Ganga valley saw neglect of B'ism. Canon of Svetambaras written (Angas, 5th c. AD) → Wrote Alkidhana - 512 AD

* Gupta Economy:

- Agr. flour^d due to huge land grants & ↑ knowth of iron plough, ironth, manure & cattles
- Trade with Roman Empire in silk & spices contd. till c. 550 AD → Gupta go^d vs betth Han
- Guptas issued a lot of gold coins = "Dinaras". But coins were impure & then absent during later Guptas & afterwards.

* Gupta Literature:

- Classical Sans. became promi^t (epics, poetry, prose, drama). Nagari sept. evolved from Brahmi
- Great epics: Ramayana & Maha'ta finally finished in 4th c. AD. Puranas (Vishnu, Vayu, Matsya, Bhagvat, Shiva, Varaha etc.) were composed to glorify V'nu, Shiva etc.
- Some "Smritis/D'shastras" (Law Books) like Narada Smriti (sec.-ec. rules) written
- SG - Himself great poet, pat'd Harisena. CG-II had 3 Ratnas. Foremost Kalidasa. Wrote "Meghadutan" (Poem), "Abhijnanashakuntalam" (Drama), "Kumarasambhava" (Epic), "Raghuwansa" (Epic), "Ritusamhara" (Poem), "Malavikagnimitra" (Play), "Vikramorvasiya" (Play) in Sanskrit.
- Visakhadatta: Dramas in Sans. - "Mudrarakashasa", "Devichandraguptam", "Sudraka (Poet); Book - "Murchhakatika". Dandin - "Kavyadarasa", "Dasakumaracharita". Subhantu - "Vasavadatta"
- Bharavi - "Kirtipurjaya" - Conf^t b/w Arjun-Siva. Visnu Sharma - "Panchtantra". Amarasimha (Bisi): Lexicon - "Amarakosa"

Science

- Aryabhata wrote "Aryabhatiyam" (499 AD) → Sanskrit & Aryabhatika
- First to declare that earth rotates on its own axis & causes of solar-lunar ecl. (A. bhatiyan)
- Varahamihira (Math. As) wrote "PanchSiddhantika" (5 Asneth Sys) & "Brihadssanhita" (Sams. Lit.) & "Brihadjataka" (Astrology). He & Brahmagupta (Math) rejected A's ideas.
- A also invented "0" & "Decimal Sys." → Don't know, maybe
- Vagbhata (Physician) wrote "Ashtangasangraha" (8 Bran. of Medicine)
- Medical Trio of Ancient India: Sushruta (600BC), Charaka (200BC), Vagbhata (600AD)
- Put in Gov^t of Kani

Gupta Architecture

- Metallurgy**
 - B's life size (in statue) found in Sultanganj (Bihar)
 - St. Post free Delhi Iron Pillar
- Paintings**
 - Ragh Goves (Gwalior)
 - Murals of Ajanta (life of B. & Jataka stories in bright colours) - UNESCO
 - Ajanta influenced paintings at Sigriya (Ceylon)
- Temples**
 - First time temple constructth
 - Both Nagara (N) & Dravida (S) styles evolved
 - Temples in Bhitargar (Kauth Pur) Brick & Stone survised
 - Vishnu-Deity
 - Temple sculp. at Gashwas (Allahth) remain
 - Rest lost in foreign invth
- Coins**
 - SG - 3 types of gold coins depith
 - Rest lost in chng - A. medha sac, his achievth, musical prowess
 - Illustrative, Meticalous, skilled art.

Post Gupta Period

* Pushyabhutis of Thanesar

- Feudatories of Guptas • Called themselves "Vardhanas"
- Capital: Thanesar (Thanesvara, near Kevakshetra) (assumed independent)
- 1st Imp. Ruler: Prabhakaravardhana → Defeated Huns, gained Peenj., Haryana
- Son & Succ.: Rajyavardhana → Sis. Rajyasri married Grihavarman, Maukhari Ruler
- Best Devagupta (later Gupta & Malwa ruler) & Shashanka (Ruler of Ben. & Bihar) killed Grihavarman. When R. vardhana came for revenge, Sasanka killed him too
- Then, younger son, Harshavardhana (16yo) asc. the throne in 606 AD
- He then rescued his sister, who was abt. to immolate herself.

* Maitrakas of Valabhi

- Tributary chiefs of Guptas • Ruled over Saurashtra (Guj) in W. India
- Capital: Valabhi (imp. W. port & center of learning) & Maukhari H's sis!
- Imp. Ruler: Dhruvasena-II → Vassal of Harsha & married H's daughter
- Maitrakas ruled till ~ 750 AD (some time under H's suzer.). Then, Arabs came

* Maukharis of Kanauj

- Subordinates of Guptas - "Samanthas" • Imp. Ruler: Grihavarman (m'd H's sis Rajyasri)
- Shashanka killed G. varman & usurped Kanauj, but Harsha drove him away & annexed it.

Harshacharita
(by Banabhatta, Court Poet)

Harshavardhana
(606-647 AD)

"Sakalauttarapathanatha"
(Lord of the North)

Si Yee hi
(Travel a/c of Hsien Tsang)
(629-644 AD)

Sources
 ↳ H's Dramas
 ↳ Ratnavali
 ↳ Nagananda
 ↳ Prayagarsika



Extent
Direct: Peenj., UP, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan
Peripheral: Kashmir, Sind, Valabhi, Kamarupa (Assam)

Military Conquests

Drove out Shashanka from Kanauj, & shifted his cap^l from Than. to Kanauj

Defeated Dhruvasena-II of Valabhi & made him a vassal. Invited him to Alla^d Conf.

To extend in Deccan, marched against W. Chalukya ruler Padakesin-II, but got defeated on Narmada banks & the river was ∴ the southern bdy of H's R'dom

Established control over Sindh, Nepal, Kashmir. Cordial with Bhaskarasarma, Kanarupa (Assam) Ruler

Lastly, annexed Kalinga k'dom in Orissa

Kanauj slowly replaced P'Putra as the political centre of North India

OR Prayag Conf.

630 AD

Alhole inscripⁿ of P-II & Hsien Tsang's a/c confirm P-II's victory. P-II = "Parameswara"

Earlier devout Shiva
 Then Hieroglyphic
 B'ist
 Hsien Tsang conv.
 to Mahayana B'ist

Harsha's Religion

Prohibited animal killing & animal food

Erected a no. of stupas & B'ist monasteries. Built travellers' rests too

Once in 5 yrs, convened an all-religion gathering to honour diff. religion representatives with gift (H. Tsang mentions Alla).
 Conference of P. Sena II's invit. to it. Also held B'ist monks' assemblies to discuss B'ist doctrine

NOT Alla & Kanauj Assembly

Religious assembly to honour H. Tsang. Multi-relig. repres. was invited. H. Tsang explained Mahayana's values & its superiority over others. Later, violence & att. on H's life, but saved

Harsha's Admⁿ

- ↳ Adm. same as Guptas
- ↳ H. Tsang gives details abt. it
- ↳ More decentralized, more feudatories
- ↳ Payment to officers as land grants
- ↳ Prompt mainten^{ce} of public records, called "Nilopitai" (archive)
- ↳ Not a lot of law & order (H. Tsang twice robbed fully, F. Hsien never)
- ↳ King just, observant. Huge army
- ↳ 1/6 Produce = Land Tax. less forced labour
- ↳ Cruel trials & punish^{ts} (H. Tsang)
- ↳ Some posts here ↓ NOT done by Gupta - Fat

Society & Economy

- ↳ Banabhatta & H. Tsang comment on soc
- ↳ 4 fold divⁿ present (B-Privileged, land grant; K-Rulers; V-Traders)
- ↳ Shudras = Agri. - H. Tsang
- ↳ Many subcastes, women subdued
- ↳ Swayamvara ↓, Dowry, Sati
- ↳ No widow remarriage
- ↳ Death = Cremaⁿ / Water Burial / Forest Exp^o
- ↳ Trade & Comm declined, bcoz Romans least silkworm reard^r & Huns disturbed
- ↳ Lesser # of coins, less trade centres & dominant merchant guilds
- ↳ Self-suff. vill. economy prevailed

Culture

- ↳ Art & arch^{it} - few & mostly Gupta style
- ↳ H. Tsang - 8 ft. Cu statue of Buddha - Multistorey mena^{ry} at Nalanda (CG (Abbat) by Harsha)
- ↳ Lakshmana Temple at Sirpur (B'rick) - Ratnasali - Nagaranda - Prityadarshika
- ↳ Harsha - wrote dramas
- ↳ H. pat'd Banabhatta - Harshacharita (Biography) - Kadambari
- ↳ Also pat'd Matanga Divakara - Pen^{er} Har^a - Barthihari (Poet, Philo, Grammarian)
- ↳ liberally endowed Nalanda Univ. as a lit. centre for Mahayana B'ism

Nalanda University

- ↳ Chinese mentioned 2 famous univ. of anc. India (Hing Univ. of Valabhi & Maha Univ. of Nalanda)
- ↳ Nalanda = "Giver of Knowledge"
- ↳ Pat'd by later Guptas & Harsha
- ↳ Profs = "Pandits" = Dinganga, Dharmapala, Shivramati, Shilabhadra
- ↳ Dharmapala (Kanchi) - (Head of Nala) - NOT Pala Kid
- ↳ Free eduⁿ & stay. 100 vill. supported
- ↳ Despite being a Maha. Univ., taught Vedas, Hina, Sankhya, Yoga & others
- ↳ Students from all over the world
- ↳ Sanskrit medium & healthy discⁿ
- ↳ Tough entrance, strict discipline
- ↳ large lib., observatory, class hosts

Not Fall!

Pallavas

- * Tamil Country : Sangam Age (300BC - 300AD) → Kalabhras Dyn (300-550AD)
- (Extreme South)
- Rem. Pallava → Tondaimandalam area → Pallavas (575 - c. 907AD) → Pandiyas (Madurai)
- Extended till Kaveri delta ← (Capital: Kanchipuram)
- * Views on Origin :
 - Parthians of W. India
 - Branch of Vakatakas of Deccan
 - Desc. nts of a Chola prince & Naga princess
- * Accepted View : Natives of Tondaimandalam, Feudat^{es} of Sato, After Sato's rule, pat'd Prabh'ism, Prabh, Sati

Political History



Narasimhar. - I
↓
Mahendrav. - II
↓
Parameswar - I
↓
Narasimhar. - II (Rajasimha)

Assumed titles like - Shankarabhakta - Vasuyavidyadhara - Aganapriya

NV-2 → Peri

Sent embassies to China & maritime trade flourished during his reign

Narasimhavarmar-II [Rajasimha] (695-722 AD)

Sanskrit scholar Dandin adorned his court

Pallava-Chal. conflict contd. in the period of MV-II & PV-II. Then, N-II came

His regime was peaceful. He focused more on lit., art & archi.

Shore temple at Mamallapuram & Kailashanatha temple at Kanchipuram were built in his period

* Succeeded by: Parameswarar-II, Nandivar-II.

* last Ruler: Aparajita → Defeated by: Aditya-I (Chola king) in c. 307 AD

Pallava Admin

- King, central, aided by min.
- Well trained army
- Land Grants for Temples
- Iron facility by State. A # of iron tanks at Mahendravadi, Mamandoor dug during Mahendrag-I's reign
- Major revenue source = Land Tax.
- Inscrip say "Devadhan" & "Brahmadeya" exempted from land tax
- Traders & artisans paid tax, formed guilds
- Pallava State into "Kottams" ruled by king's officers
- Village Ass. "Saha" → hand Temple affairs (Brah.)

"Periyapuraman" b. 7 Sekkizhar Abt 63 Nag
 Karikkal Amudayar Nalajaya Diva jafrale
 Tevaram Naya Also Tiruvacha kam/ Tiruvaisagami
 By Naya Manikava srg

Pallava Society

- Caste sys. became rigid Brah. got land grants & became prominent
- Shaivism, Vaish. ism ↑, B' ism, J' ism ↓
- Shaiva Nayannars & Vaish. Alvars (saints) wrote Bhakti hymns in Tamil
- This is called "Bhakti Movement"
- Pallava kings also built a # of temples.

Pallava Fine Arts

- Mamandur inscrip = contains vocal music not. Kudumiammalai insc also refers to musical notes
- Alvars & Nay comp. mus. hymns
- Sculp of this per. have dance posture
- Sittanavasal paintings
- Dakshinahrta compiled during MV-I (commentary) Pand (9th cen) also!

Pallava Art & Architecture

- Pall. intro. the art of excavating temples from rocks. Dravidian temple archi began.
- MV-I intro. rock cut temples (many places)
- NV-I built monolithic Panchapandava Rathas. He also built cave temples called Mandapas, viz. Mahadira, Tirumurti & Varaha Mandapa
- NV-II built struc. temples viz. Kailasanatha temple at Kanchi & Shore temple at Mam

Edu & Literature

- Kanchi, esp. Ghatika at Kanchi = Imp. center of learning
- Mayurasarman (Kadamba Dyn. Fdr.), Dinganga (B'ist scho), Dharmapala (Nalanda head) studied at Kanchi
- Bheravi (Sansk. scho.) → Sinhavishnu Dandin (— " —) → NV-II
- MV-I wrote Mattavilasaprahasanam (Sansk. Play)

- later Pall. also built struc. temples, viz. Vaikuntaperumal temple, Muktiswara temple & Matangeswara temple at Kanchipuram
- NV-I also built an open rock cut relief at Mam showing "Descent of Ganges", "Arjuna's Penance"

- Nay. compiled Tamil hymns in "Devanaram". Also, in "Nalajaya Divyaprabandham"
- Nandivar (2) pat d Perumdevanar who translated M Bharata as Bharataventa
- Nandikkalambagam was written (Tamil)

Chalukyas

Rajasekhara Devala - b/w Krishna & T. Brahman

- Founder - Pulakesin - I
- Period - 543 - 755 AD
- Western Ch. (Deccan - Mah-K'taka) - Vatapi / Eastern Ch. - Vengi (AP) - Ch. of Kalyani
- Offshoots
- Prominent

Most Important Chalukya Ruler

Pulakesin - II
(603 - 642 AD)

Composed by Ravikirti (court poet)
Aihole inscripⁿ gives details of his reign (issued by him)

Assumed "Daksinapath-eswara" after defeating Harsha
In 603 Defeated Durvinita (Ganga ruler) of Kantiyore & Kadambas of Banavasi to est. suzer^{ty}
Durvinita married his dau. to P-II

Defeated Harsha on the banks of Narmada to check Harsha's southward expansion (630 AD)

But M-I won
Defeated Pallava ruler M-I to gain terr^y, but lost to his son N-I near Kanchi, foll. which Pallavas captured & destroyed Vatapi (642 AD) and killed P-II

Hsien Tsang visited Pulakesin-II's kingdom
Palla^s also

- Son & Successor: Vikramaditya - Consolidated Ch. Ki' dom - Plundered Kanchi to avenge father's death
- Last Ruler: Kirtivarman II - Defeated by Dantidurga (F' der of Rashtrakuta Dynasty)

Chalukya Admⁿ

- ↳ Highly centralised
- ↳ No village autonomy
- ↳ Great maritime power & powerful navy
- ↳ Small standing army

Chalukya Society

- ↳ W. Chal. were Brah'cal Hindus but tolerant
- ↳ Vedic rites were given imp'ce. Pul-I did A'medha sacrifice
- ↳ A no. of temples of Vishnu, Siva & other gods were built.
- ↳ B'ism decline d. (H. Tsang), but J'ism flour^{ish}. (Ravikirti, P-II's poet & composer of Aihole ins. was a Jain)

Chalukya Art & Architecture

- ↳ Dev^{ty} "Nesara" style of structural temples, which peaked under R'kutas & H'calas
- ↳ Struc. temples at Aihole, Badami & Pattadakal. Cave temples at Ajanta, Ellora, Nashik & Badami.
- ↳ Ch. paintings to be seen in Ajanta Caves & Badami Cave Temple.
- ↳ A Persian embassy recepⁿ by Pula-II is depicted in Ajanta painting

Ravanphadi Cave

2 Stages of Temple Develop^t

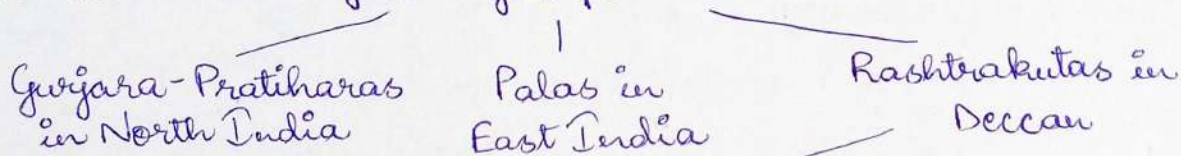


Maybe Not - This same team impro'd by Vis'

Lokanah' eye of Vik. I-II built by queen'

India Between 750-1000 AD

- After Harsha, the political scene in India from 750-1000 AD was dominated by 3 major powers:



which constantly fought with each other to gain control over Gangetic region.

- This armed conflict among these 3 powers is called the "Tripartite Struggle"

Palas

- Founder: Gopala (3rd cent. ⁷⁵⁰)
↓
Dharmapala (Son)
↓
Devapala (G. Son) → Mahendrap^a → Mahip^a - I
- Ruled: Bihar-Bengal for nearly 4 cent. (with a small break)
- Religion: B'ism. Promoted it by building mona^{es} (viharas) & tiles
→ Viji^a B'm = 2 Truths Doc^{ue}
- Dharmapala founded Vikramshila University (near Bhagalpur, Bihar)
- Students from India & Tibet. Atisha Dipankara most renowned student.
- Sans. Texts translated to Tibetan here.
↓
NOT Tea^t
- Odantapuri Monast^y (Bi^h): Maybe Gopala
- Jagaddala, Somapura Mahavi^{ta} (Monast^y): B'sh

Rashtrakutas

120 yrs

* Period: 755-975 AD * Founder: Dantidurga
 Defeated Gujjaras to annex Malwa
 Annexed Chalukya K'dom
 Supremacy in Deccan

* Origin & Language: Kannada

Built rock-cut monolithic Kailasa temple, Ellora

Krishna-I

Defeated the Gangas and the Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi

Govinda-III
 (Defeated some N.-Indian K'doms)

Built the Rashtrakuta Capital city of Malkhed or Manyakheda (Sholapur)

Amoghavarsha-I
 (815-880 AD)

Follower of J'ism (Jinasena) was his chief preceptor

Lost control over Malwa & Gangavadi. Yet popular for cultural dev't.

Patron of letters. Himself wrote the Kannada work, Kavirajamarga

Marched against Cholas & defeated them at Takkolam. Marched further south & capt'd Tanjore. Controlled Rameswaram for a while & T. mandalam (Kanchi) throughout his reign

Krishna-III
 (936-968 AD)

Built several temples in conquered territ., including Krishneswara Temple, Rameswaram. After him, R'kuta rule declined

Admⁿ

- ↳ R'kuta Empire was div. into Provinces/Rashtras → Rashtrapatis
- ↳ Further Districts/Vishayas → Vishayapatis
- ↳ 50-70 Villages/Bhukti → Bhogapati
- ↳ Officers directly appointed centrally, Bhukt^{is} → Dur & Grap^s
- ↳ Village admⁿ → Village Headmen
- ↳ Village assemblies, also admⁿ villages

Society and Economy

- ↳ Vai'ison, Shai'sin flour^d dur. R'kutas
- ↳ J'ism also got pat'ised. 1/3 Popuⁿ = Jains
- ↳ Rich B'ist settlements at Kanheri, Sholapur & Dharwar. Rel. Tolerance
- ↳ College at Salatogi (Bijapur)
- ↳ Economy flour^d Active trade b/w Deccan & Arabs. R'kutas friendly to Arabs
- ↳ Arabs allowed to follow Islam

Literature

- ↳ Great mathemⁿ Viracharya wrote Ganitasaram aka Gan^{ta} Sarsa Sange^{la}
- ↳ Amoghavarsha-I (a Jain) pat'd Jain scho.
- ↳ Jinasena - "Parvabhudaya" (Biogⁿ of Parvati in verse)
- ↳ Gunabhadra - "Adipurana" (Life stories of Jain saints)
- ↳ Sakatayana - "Amogavritti" (Grammar)
- ↳ Kann^a Ver^o of Maha^{ta}
- ↳ Kannada lit. began during R'kutas
- ↳ A. varsha - "Kavirajamarga" (1st Kannada poem)
- ↳ Pampa - "Vikrama" (1 of the jewels of Kann. lit.) @ Pampa - Bharat
- ↳ Ponna - "Santipurana"

↳ R'kutas pat'd a lot of Sanskrit scholars

↳ Trivikrama - "Nalachampu"

↳ Halayudha - "Kavirahasya"

↳ Mahapurana = Adipur. (Jinasena) + Uttarapur. (Gunabhadra)

↳ Kannada Adipurana → Pampa

Ellora

Art & Architecture

Elephanta

- Island near Mumbai, Orig. called Sripur

- * Kailasa Temple of Siva. Excavated dur. Krishna-I's reign
- * Carved out of a single rock: 200x100x100 feet
- * 4 parts: Main Shrine, Intermediate (Nandi) Shrine, Gateway & Mandapa (Yard)

- * 3-Tiered Shikhara like M. Puram Rathas
- * 25 feet high plinth at the bottom.
- * Pillared hall, sculp. on walls, carved plinth
- * More Dravidian style
- * Sculp. of Durga, Ramayana

- * Entrance to sanctum has huge sculp. of "Dwara Palakas"
- * Niches in walls have diff. Siva images
- * 6 m. high "Trimurti" of Siva - Creator, Preserver, Destroyer.

- * Best of R'kuta sculp. art in this temple.
- * Carvings III to Ellora
- * Portuguese saw a huge elephant & named it Elephanta

Gujjara - Pratiharas

- o After Harsha's death, no poli. unity in North India
- o North got div. into a no. of states: Kashmir, Gandhara, Sindh, Ajmer, Kannauj, Malwa, Bengal, Assam
- o Rajputs dominated the poli. scene from 8th - 12th century.
- o Gujjara-Pratiharas (earliest Rajput rulers) in the north emerged (with Palas in East)

* Guj-Prati. Founder Nagabhata I (Malwa)

Period: 8th century

* Diff. branches of Guj-Prati. Gujarat & Avanti

↳ Stop^d Ar^b invⁿ to Sindh - W. of Ind. Defe^d by Airbak

Vatsaraja

Important Rulers

Harishchandra

Extended to large parts of N. India, made Kannauj (Wth UP) his capital. This expansion conflicted with Dharmapala. Soon, R'kuta king Dhruva joined in to begin 'Tripartite Struggle' for next 150 yrs

Mihirabhoja (9th cent.) → 836-885

Praised by Arabian scholar, Sulaiman

Conquered extensive territory in Rajputana & ruled with capital at Bhinmal

Guj-Prati. maintained control over Kannauj till the end

aka Shimla (Rajⁿ)

Rajput Kingdoms

- o Later, around 1000 AD, as Pratiharas weakened & disintegrated, other Rajput states emerged, viz. Chahamanas (Chauhans), Chandelas, Paramaras, Tomaras. Their rule lasted till Muslim conquest in 12th cent. and for some of them, even beyond.

* Imp. Rulers: Vijraharaaj (Chauhan, Ajmer), Bhoja (Paramara)

* Against Muslim invaders: Defended Hinduism, but weakened by constant interfights, lack of unity, lack of foresight to oppose unitedly

* Origin: - Descen^{ts} of earlier for^{ts} invaders, later absorbed in India Indian Kshatriyas, flour^d due to agr. expⁿ in Rajasthan

Imperial Cholas

After the decline of Sangam period, the Cholas became feudatories in Uraiyur. Re-emerged to prominence in 3rd cent. AD.

Founder of Imperial Chola line: Vijayalaya - Capt^d Tanjore from Muttarainjivas (915 AD) - Built Durga Temple in Tanjore

Son & Successor: Aditya - Defeated Pallava King, Aparajita → 307 AD - Annexed Tondaimandalam

Extent: R. T'bhadra (in North) to Kanya Kumari (in South)

⊕ Conquered Ceylon, Maldive Islands & Malaya Peninsula

Source: 1000s of inscrip^{ns} found in Temples.

Imp. Rulers: → End of 307 - Parantaka-I - Great temple builder. Provided golden roof to the Vimana of Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram - Uthiramerur Village inscrip^{ns} belong to him

Defeated Pandyas & Ceylon ruler - (lost) to R'kutas in the Battle of Takkolam

Peak of Chola glory: Helped build Biggest muni at Nagapattinam, did a land survey to ↑ revenue.

Assumed Munnidi Chola, Jayankonda, Sivapadasekara. Reorg^d & adm^d of empire

Defeat^d Chera ruler Bhaskaravarman in the naval battle of Varman in the south Tamil reg^{ns}

Defeat^d Pandya ruler, Amarabhujanga & occu^d their terr^{it} in far south Tamil reg^{ns}

Conq^d Gangavadi, Tadigalpadi, Nolaambapadi in the Mysore region

Invasion North Ceylon & entrusted it to Rajendra-I (son). Shifted Ceylon Cap^{tl} from Anuradhapura to Polonnaruwa, built a Siva Temple there

Contd. matr^{nl} alliance of his father & married his daughter Ammangadevi to Vengi Chalukya Prince.

Assumed "Mudikondam", "Gangai-Kondam", "Kadaram Kondam" & "Pandita Cholan"

Devout Shaivite. Built a Shiva Temple at the new cap^{tl} Gangaikondacholapuram. Made liberal endow^{ts} to this temple & Nataraja Temple at Chidambaram. Tolerant towards V'ism & B'ism

At the death of Rajendra-I, the extent of Chola Empire was at its pinnacle.

Defeat^d West^{rn} Chalukya King, Jayasinha-II & made T'bhadra the bdry b/w Cholas & Chalukyas

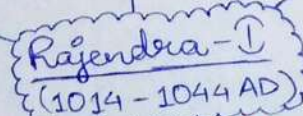
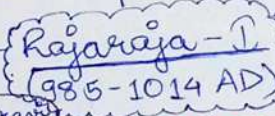
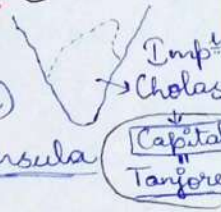
Led a famous naval expedition to Kadaram or Sri Vijaya. Successfully conq^d many terr^{it}, but only temporarily. Assumed "Kadaramkondam".

Reasserted auth^{ty} over Chera & Pandya regions & suppr^d rebell^{ns} to keep Chola emp. intact

He also dug a large canal in Chidambaram, called "Cholaganam"

Famously led an army to cross Ganges, by defeating a no. of rulers on the way, including Mahipala-I of Bengal. To commemorate this successful N.-Indian campaign, he assumed title "Gangaikonda" & founded city "Gangaikondacholapuram" & built the famous Rajeshwaram Temple there

Also Rajeshwaram Temple in Kaveri



Being son of Ammangadevi, united Vengi Kingdom with Chola Empire

Kulottunga I
(Grandson of Rajendra I)

Maintained cordial relⁿs with Kingdom of Sri Vijaya, but Ceylon became independent during his reign 34

Later, Vengi & Mysore were capt^d by Westⁿ Chalukyas

Sent a large embassy of 72 merchants to China

Central autho. became weak

Kulottunga III

Rise of feudatories viz. Kadavarayas & emergence of Pandyas challenged Chola supremacy

* Last ruler: **Rajendra III**, defeated by **Jatavarman Sundarapandya II**. Cholas country absorbed in **Pandya Empire**

Central Admⁿ

- ↳ Emperor at the top
- ↳ Extent & resources of the empire, increased monarch's power-prestige
- ↳ Big cap^l cities (Tanj & G^opuram), large royal courts & excessive temple grants reveal King's autho.
- ↳ Kings undertook royal tours in the empire to oversee admⁿ
- ↳ Elab^d admⁿ machinery, with central officials, called "Perum-danan" & "Sivudanan"

Military Admⁿ

- ↳ Regular standing army w. elephants, cavalry, infantry & strong navy.
- ↳ Inscr^{ts} tell us abt. 70 regim^{ts}
- ↳ Royal troops = "Kaikkolaperumpadai"
- ↳ Troop defending King = "Velaikkarari"
- ↳ Military cantts. = "Kadagan" for army training
- ↳ Special attenⁿ to a large & pow^{er}ful navy. *But rich sea = had lot of infl^uence*
- ↳ Climax of Tamil naval achiev^{ts} under Cholas. Cholas controlled **Malabar** & **Coromandal** coasts.

Provincial Admⁿ

- ↳ Chola Emp. div. into provinces = "Mandalams"
- ↳ Royal princes/officers controlled Mandalams.
- ↳ Man. div. into "Valanadu" & "Nades". Each Nadu had a no. of autoⁿ villages
- ↳ Valanadu under "Periya-nattar" & a grp of Nades = Valanadu
- ↳ Nadu under "Nattar"
- ↳ Taxon = "Nagaram"
- ↳ Nagaram under a council called "Nagarattar"

Village Assemblies

- ↳ Sys. of vill. autonomy having assemblies dev^d thru ages & reached its culmⁿ in Chola rule
- ↳ 2 types of vill. ass. are recorded in inscrip^{ts}: "Agrahara" = Vill. set^l
- ↳ **Sabhas** in Brahmin settlements & **Urs** in Non-Brahmin
- ↳ Ass. looked after local public works, tax collecⁿ, temple mgt, etc.

Revenue

- ↳ "Vetti" - Fo^r Land Tax
- ↳ Land rev. dept. was well-org. & called "Kadavai" - Led by **Piravaiyathinakkalam**
- ↳ Careful land surveys conducted

Education

- ↳ Eduⁿ was given imp^t
- ↳ Besides temples & mathas, several eduⁿ inst^{ts} flour^{ish}
- ↳ Inscr^{ts} at Ennayiram, Tirumukkudal & Tirubhuvanaⁱ tell abt colleges that existed there.
- ↳ Vedas, Epics, Maths, Medicine were taught
- ↳ Land endowments made to run these inst^{ts}

Procedure of elecⁿ of memb. to the ass.

- ↳ This sys. of elecⁿ = "Kudavolai" Sys.
- ↳ Council memb. were called "Variyapperumakkal". They met in a temple or under a tree.
- ↳ Gov^{rn} = "Variyam"
- ↳ **Sivakasertamani** (by Tiruthakkadevar) & **Kundalakesi**, 10th cent.
- ↳ Balance b/w Central autho. & local self govt.
- ↳ Govt. expend^{re} on King, army, navy, roads, irri^g tanks, canals.

Literature

(Tamil lit. peaked during Chola rule)

- ↳ Tamil Ramayana by **Kamban**
- ↳ Periyapurananam/Tiruttondar-puranam by **Sekkilar**
- ↳ Masterpieces of this Age
- ↳ **Nalavendra** by Pugalendi
- ↳ **Nathakuthava**
- ↳ **Kalingattupparani** by Jayankondar
- ↳ **Kalinga** war by Kulo-I
- ↳ **Moovarula** by Ottakutar (lives of 3 Chola Kings)
- ↳ **Nannul** by Pavanandhi
- ↳ **Verasoliyam** by Buddhambira
- ↳ **Kalladam** by Kalladanar
- ↳ **Yapperungalam** by Anirthasagarar (Jain)

(Contd.)

Socio-Economic Life

- ↳ Caste sys. widely prevalent.
- ↳ Brah.-Kshat. enjoyed spl. privileges
- ↳ Later Chola inscriⁿ mention 2 major divⁿ among castes:
 - ↳ Valangai & Idangai Castes
- ↳ However, there was coopⁿ among diff. castes - subcastes in socio-religious life.
- ↳ Women's posiⁿ didn't improve. 'Sati' practised in royal families.
- ↳ 'Devadasi' sys. or Dancing girl for temples emerged during this period.
- ↳ Shaivism, Vaivism flour^d. Many temples built by royal patronage. Temples - Mathas were centres of eco. activity too.
- ↳ Agri. & Industry, both flour^d.
- ↳ Reclamⁿ of forest land & constructⁿ of irriⁿ tanks = Agri. prosperity.
- ↳ Silk weaving ind. at Kanchi flour^d.
- ↳ Metal works flour^d due to temple idols
- ↳ Trunk roads = (Perumchis) Guilds flour^d
- ↳ Plenty of gold, silver, copper coins issued
- ↳ Trade links with China, Java, Sumatra, Arabia (horses)
- ↳ Chola paintings were found on the walls of Northamalai & Tanjore temples.

General Characteristics from 750 - 1200 AD

Art & Architecture

- ↳ Dravidian style of art & archiⁿ reach^d its perfecⁿ under Cholas.
- ↳ Chief feature of the enormous Chola temples is the step-like Vimanam
- ↳ Early Chola temples are at Northamalai & Kodumbalur (Pudukottai dist.) & at Sririvasanallur (Tiruchirappalli dist.)
- ↳ The great Brihadeswara Temple built by Rajaraja - I at Tanjore is a South-Indian architectural & sculptural marvel.
- ↳ It has "Garbhagriha" (inner sanctum of deity), "Vimana" (Step-like tapering spire atop G. griha), "Mandapa" (Hall w. carved pillars) & "Gopuram" (Lofty gate) besides "Nandimandapa" (large pavilion).
- ↳ Another unparalleled specimen of architectural grandeur is the Shiva temple at Gangaikondacholapuram, by Rajendra - I
- ↳ Airavateswara Temple at Darasuram (Tanj.) & Kambahareswara Temple at Trilthuvanam are later Chola temples
- ↳ Walls - Pillars of temples at Tanj. - G'p'uram are also superbly rich in art of sculpture
- ↳ Also, Chola bronze images are among the finest in the world. The bronze statues of Nataraja are unmatched in their rhythm & balance.

Also, Theneri lake Inscriⁿ: Qual^{ty} of carv^{ng} for will^{cut} (Perumkudi Sabai)

Nature of State

Decentralised Polity

- ↳ King shared power with powerful landlords & warrior chieftains called "Samantas"
- ↳ They were expected to accept the overlordship of King, pay tributes & give military assist^{nc}
- ↳ In return, they were given substantial admⁿ & jud^g autonomy, with little or no central interference in law & order

Kanthaleswara Tem^{ple}, Abateswara Tem^{ple}

Construct^d by Land Grants

- ↳ Senbian Mahadevi (Gr^d moth of Rajar^a) (& moth of Uttam Ch^o) Started by Sathis for Brahmins normalised after Gupta period.
- ↳ Now, land grants extended beyond relig^g inst^{ts}, to state offi^{cs} as pay^{mt} of salary
- ↳ This was due to decline in trade & subs^t shortage of coined money for pay^{mt} to offi^{cs}
- ↳ Such land grants were tax exempt and the donee also kept the produce from land with no int^{er} by King in mgt

Also, 'inscriⁿ slab taxⁿ in vill^g

Society and Economy

Proliferation of Castes

- ↳ Growth of newer grips, in Brahical soc^{ty}
- ↳ Inc^{re} in land grants ⇒ New areas under cult^{ure}
- ⇒ Tribals become Peasants (Hunt^{ing}) → (Agriculture)
- ↳ Also, inc^{re} in land grants ⇒ Inc^{re} in no. of scribes for docu^{menting} these grants
- ⇒ Inc^{re} in Kayastha (scribe) class

Rise of Rajputs

Origin

Desc^{endants} of for^{mer} inv^{aders} viz. Huns, Sakas, Kushanas, who mixed with Ind^{ian} soc^{ety} & emerged as warrior class

Part of Kshatriya Varma of the Varma system

Inc^{re} in land grants extended agri. in Rajas^{ts} Some local chiefs with finan^{cial} & poli^{tical} power gained autho^{rity} Invited & enclosed Brahmins to legitimise autho^{rity}. Also, made them write about their divine lineage (Ram-Krish.)

Fluctuation in Eco^{nomy}

- ↳ 750-1000 AD was per^{iod} of eco. decline, with absence of coins & ruined towns.
- ↳ After 1000 AD, economy revived, with new gold coins & inc. in trade
- ↳ This was due to inc. in agri caused by inc. in land grants
- ↳ Also, coastal trade with Arabs flour^{ished} esp. after Sind Conq. (712 AD)

Culture

Literature

- ↳ More of Sans in lit. was ended by lit. in reg^{ional} lang. e.g.
 - Tamil Ramayana (Kamban)
 - Telugu trans^{lation} of Mahabha^{rat} by Nanniah (3rd cen.) & Tikka-ma (13th cen.) in Andhra reg^{ion}
 - Kannada Vikramarjuna Vijaya (Rampa)
 - However imp. Sans works were
 - Rajtarangini (Kalhana) - A/C of (12th cen. AD) Kashmiri Kings
 - Gita Govinda (Jayadeva for Pala King) - Devo^{tional} lit. for Radha-Krish. love
 - Kathasaritasagara - Collec^{tion} of stories by Somadeva

Architecture

- ↳ Many & huge temples were built to show King's wealth, power, glory & authority
- ↳ All 3 styles of temple arch
 - Nagara - N. India (MP, Guj, Raj, Odisha)
 - E.g. - Lingaraja Tem., Bhubaneswar Temple, Konark, Chanderya-Mahadeva Tem. by Chandellas, Khajuraho
 - Dravida - S. India
 - E.g. - Brihadiswara Tem., Vesara (Mixed) - Deccan
 - E.g. - Pattadakal Tem. by Chalukyas (near Vatapi)

Language

- ↳ New regional k^{ing}doms ⇒ New regional cultures
- ↳ Reg^{ional} lang. like Ben^{gali}, Oriya, Assamese, Mar^{athi} dev^{elop}
- ↳ Languages also influ^{enced} prod^{uction} of new lit^{erature}

- Sangit Sudhakar - Haripala (14 cen. CE)
- Ratnakara - Srangdeva (13th cen. CE)
- Abhinaya Darpana (Bha^{tt} nat^{ional})
- Nandikesvara (4-5 cen. BCE)
- Mushikavansa - Atula (11 cen.) - Sans epic abt Mushika Dyn^{asty} of K^{erala}
- "Brihatkatha" - By G. Madhya

- "Yantraja" - Mahendra Suri 414th cen. Jain astro
- "Rasamanjari" - Bhasmudatta
- "Mahabhasya" - Patanjali
- ↳ Bat Veda Bhasya by Daya & Sarvi

"Siddhant Shirmani"

- ↳ "Ganita Sarasangraha" - Mahavira (aka Vitach) - Na jarja (10th cen.)
- ↳ "Rasaratnakara (Rasamanjari)" - Na jarja (10th cen.)
- ↳ "Ganitakamudi", "Bijaganitavartamsa" (1356) - Narsimh Pdt.
- ↳ Also Karna-pradipika

- Svatantra Kalanidhi - Ramamatya
- Chaturdandi Prakasika - Venkatarakhi
- Kathakautukam - Kashi Sans^{krit} Shiksha

Brihaddehi
Matsya
Muni
(6-8 cen. CE)

राज
रंजिनी
गीत
गीतिका

विक्रमार्जुन
विजय

भारत
गणित

गोला
धारा

300 BCE!

850 AD

10th cen

1150 AD

10th cen AD

Indian Culture in other Asian Countries

Central Asia

- Indⁿ cultⁿ spread in early cent^{ies} AD
- Khotan & Kashgar (E. Afghanⁿ - W. China) were imp. cen. of Ind. cult.
- Several Sans. texts, B^{ist} mona^{es} found in these places
- Cultⁿ influ^{ce} contd. till 8th cen.
- Indⁿ cult. spread to Tibet & China throu. Central Asia

China

- Influ^{ce} by land route (C. Asia) & sea route (Burma)
- B^{ist} ism reached China in 1st cent. AD. Fa Hien, Hsuen Tsang vis^d India & I Ding
- B^{ist} monks, vis. Gwaladhra, (Vajrabodhi), Dharmapala, Dharmapala vis^d China
- Indⁿ scholars transl^d Sans works in Chinese at Emp's behest
- Contact contd. even in 13th cent during Mongol rule in China

Tibet

- Influ^{ce} by India in 7th cent.
- B^{ist} King Gampo founded Khassa & intro^d B^{ist} ism. Indⁿ scholars helped in est^{ab} of lamasim in Tibet
- Pala Dyn^y 11th cen had close contact with Tibet. B^{ist} monks freq^{ly} vis^d

Ceylon

- B^{ist} missio^{es} spread reli^g & cultⁿ
- Stone carv^{ing} artⁿ spread from Ind. to Ceylon. In 5th cent., Buddha Ghosa visited Ceylon & spread Hinayana
- Famous paint^{ings} of Sigiriya were modelled on Ajanta paintings

Indian Culture in South East Asia

Indⁿ influ^{ce} extended to Malay archipelago & Indo-China. The lands in SE Asia were fertile & rich in minerals, which attracted Indian traders. It was also rich in cardamom, sandal, camphor & cloves, in which India traded with the West. The east coast of India also had a lot of ports, from where Indians started sailing freq^{ly} & settling in SE Asia slowly. With them, came the Brahmin & B^{ist} priests to do rituals for Indⁿ settlers. This spread Indian social-cultⁿ ideas in SE. But this spread didn't uproot their local cultures. Insc^{riptions} were made in mixed Sans. & local lang. & caste sys. wasn't as rigid. Jatakas from 5th cen BC suggest Indⁿ traders visiting "Suvarnadwipa/Suvarnalokini" (general name for E. Asian coun^{tries}). Indⁿ colon^{ies} began in Gupta per^{iod}. Pallavas encov^{ered} it. Indⁿ is & dyn^{asties} with Indⁿ names ruled in var. parts for over 1000 yrs. Indⁿ cultⁿ dominated SE, until Islam's arrival in 15th cent.

Cambodia (Kambhoja)

- Colo^{red} by Indⁿ is in 1st cent. AD. They influ^{enced} native Khemers & the dyn. was called Kambhojas
- Under early rulers, Vai ism & Shai ism grew. Cap^{ital} of Many Sans. insc^{riptions} found. Vedas, Rama^{na}, Maha^{ta}, Anga
- Parini's gram^{mar}, Hindu texts were known to Kamb. people
- Emp. included Laos, Siam, parts of Burma-Malay
- Kings called as "Vasumans", as for Pallavas. Varavar^{is} & Suryavar^{is} - I were imp. rulers, built temples in S. Indⁿ style. Suryav^{ar} - II built most famous temple (wat) of Vishnu in his cap^{ital} Angkor called Angkorwat
- Ang. Tem. is built in Drav^{id} style, with terrac^{otta} like carved galleries, gopuram & tanks. Sculp^{tures} depict scenes from Rama^{na} & Maha^{ta}. Dyn^{asty} declined in 15th cent.

Also 1 of 16 Mahajan^{as}

Champa (South Annam) - E. of Cam^{odia}

- First Hindu dyn^{asty} estd. by Sri Var^{man}, 2nd cen AD
- Many Sans. insc^{riptions} say that 12 Indⁿ dyn^{asties} ruled Champa & by 13th cen Cam^{odia} capt^{ured} Champa
- Under Hindu rulers, Vai ism, Shai ism, B^{ist} ism flour^{ished}. Many Hindu texts written

Siam or Thailand

- Many Siam States fell^{ly} Indⁿ cultⁿ. Indⁿ scho. helped develop Thai script
- Trad^{itional} laws in Siam were based on Hindu Dharmasastras
- Temples at Bangkok have sculptures depict^{ing} scenes from Rama^{na}
- Lat^{est} reli^{gious} monu^{ment} in wo^{ld}

Sumatra

Chola ties & Palas!
Not Palas!
Sumatra

- ↳ Malay archi³⁸ linked Ind. & Far East.
- ↳ Many Hindu K'doms existed b/w 5th-15th cen.
- ↳ Most imp. Hindu K'dom in Sumatra was Sri Vijaya in 7th cen. AD.
- ↳ In 8th cen., Sri Vijaya K'dom dev'd into Shailendra Emp., powerful commercial & maritime power capt^{ing} Java, Borneo, Bali, Sambo also!
- ↳ Shail. rulers foll'd Mahay^{ana} B'ism & had close contacts with Palas & Cholas of India → in Palas
- ↳ One of their kings built a mona. at Nalanda in 9th cen. Devapala maintained it. Rajaraja I allowed 1 of their kings to build a B'ist mona. at Nagapattam in 11th cen. Rajendra cong^{red} Shail. K'dom for sometime only. Emp. declined after 11th cen. → in Cho^{la}

First Hindu K'dom in Java in 4th cen. AD. K'dom of Mataram arose in central Java, which was centre of Hindu reli^{gion} & cult^{ure}. It was cong^{red} by Shailendras of Sumatra. Shail. kings promoted art. Java contd. under Shail. till 9th cen. Then, it regained indep^{endence}.

Java

Shail. built the greatest B'ist mona. of Indo-Java art, called Borobudur. It's built on a hill top, with 9 successively receding terraces, crowned by a Stupa. The terraces have relief stone^{carvings} showing Buddha's life. Borobudur is the most wonderful stupa in the world → In Java

In 12th cen., east^{ern} Java, with Kadiri as capi^{tal}, emerged as the main K'dom. In 13th-14th cen., Javanese emp. & cult^{ure} expanded with Majapahit as capital. Ind^{ian} art-lit. flow^{ed} in Java as never before. Many temp. - Sans manu^{scripts} are still found here. Rama^{myth} - Maha^{myth} became pop^{ular} & still are. Fall of Majapahit ceased art dev't in Java → I Ching

Myanmar

- ↳ Cult^{ure} contact started with Ashoka ✓ sending missio^{ns} to spread B'ism
- ↳ Many Hindu K'doms ruled Burma. Pali & Sans. were used as lang. till 13th cen. ✓
- ↳ Burmese foll'd both Hina & Maha B'ism ✓
- ↳ Hinduism & B'ism spread. ✓

Bali

- ↳ Hindu dyn. started rule in 6th cen. AD. ✓
- ↳ B'ism existed in 7th cen. I-Tsing (trav^{eller}) ✓
- ↳ Stone & Copper insc^{riptions} show that it was col^{onized} directly from India. Later it became subordinate to Java. ✓
- ↳ Hinduism & Caste sys. still found there. ✓

Early Medieval India

- * **Arabs Invasion of Sindh (712 AD)**
- In 712, Mohd. Bin Qasim, a commander of Umayyad Caliphate.
- Qasim defeated Dahir, the Sindh ruler & killed him.
- Qasim's rule in Sindh ended in just 2 yrs., but Indo-Arab interacⁿ grew and Arabs contd. to control Sindh
- Arab settlement in Sindh grew & Indⁿ medicine, astronomy & numerals spread to far-off lands (Arabia-Europe)

- * **Mahmud of Ghazni (died 1030 AD)**
- Son of the founder of Ghazni dyn^y & Turkish slave commⁿ Sabuktigin
- Invaded Ind. 17 times b/w 1000-1026 AD
- First defeat King Taipala of Hindu Shahi K'dom (Punjab) ^{Kabul} in 1001 AD
- Then, defeat Anandpala in the Battle of Waihind (Hindu Shahi Capt^y), 1003 AD and capt^y Punjab & Multan ^{Near Peshawar}
- From 1011-1013, looted the temples & cities of Nagarkot, Thanesar, Mathura, Kanauj
- In 1024-25, began amb^l march to sack Somnath Temple after defeating Solanki King Bhimadeva-I on the way

But in 1001, he defeated the Hindu Shahi King in the Battle of Waihind.

Drained India's wealth & men & left its front^r unguarded

Paved the way for later Turk-Afghan conquests.

Later Ghaznavids controlled Punjab-Sindh till 1135 AD.

Al-Beruni stayed at his court & wrote "Kitab-al-Hind"

Mahmud of Ghazni

Didn't wish to create an emp. in India, only wanted to loot its wealth

Extent - Punjab-Caspian Sea (E-W)
Samarkand-Gujarat (N-S)

(Firdausi = Court Poet)

Author of Shah Nama

Ghoris started as vassals of Ghazni, but became indep^t after Mahmud's death (1030 AD)

Muhammad Ghoru

Expanded till Sutlej and wanted to invade further in Gangetic doab, invading Chauhan K'dom

Shahabuddin/Mu'izzuddin Mohd. aka Mohd Ghoru capt^y Ghazni

Wanted to set up an emp. in India & extend in this direction

Capt^y Multan in 1175, Sindh & Punjab by 1190

Realising the grave situⁿ, Hindu princes of N. India formed a confedⁿ under Prithviraj Chauhan

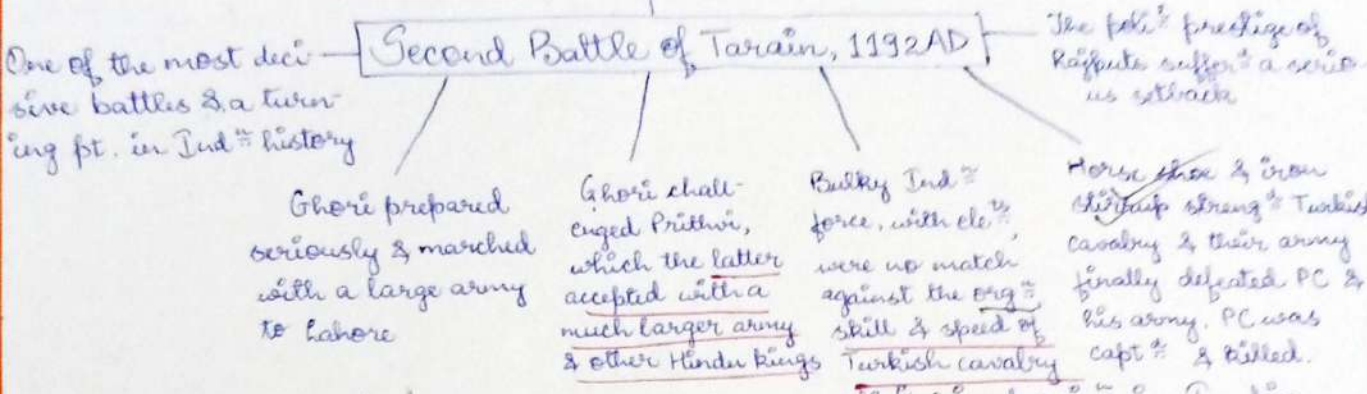
First Battle of Tarain, 1191 AD

Ghoru felt greatly humiliated & wanted to avenge his defeat asap.

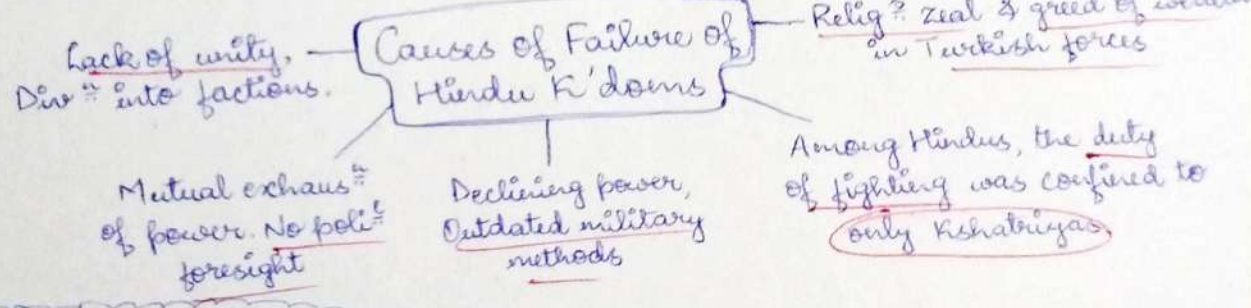
Mohd. Ghoru had overrun many small states in Rajasthan and wanted to extend in Gang^e valley

Prithviraj Chauhan (of Ajmer) rose to the occaⁿ & routed Ghoru & his army. Ghoru narrowly escaped death. PC of Cong^e Bhatinda but didn't garrison it prop^r

Ghori installed the 1st Muslim K'dom in India (at Ajmer) & returned to Ghazni, leaving behind his trusted slave general Qutubuddin Aibak in India for further conquests.



- * Aibak then occu^d Delhi & Meerut to consol^d his posiⁿ in India
 - * In 1193, Ghori returned to invade Gashwala K'dom, defeated Jayachand (ruler) returned &
 - * In [1194] Ghori, crossed Yamuna with a large force to capture Kanauj. He defeated Gashwala ruler Jai Chand in the Battle of Chandwar & occu^d Kanauj
 - * The Battles of Tarain & Chandwar laid the foundⁿ of Turkish rule in North India
 - * Ghori died in 1206 AD
- Caⁿ, ∴ Caⁿ-war!!



Durⁿ Arab Invⁿ in 712 AD, Arab armies were contained on the west of Indus due to powerful Pratihara ruler Nagabhata I in W. India

↳ 1st Guj Prat

Medieval India

Delhi Sultanate

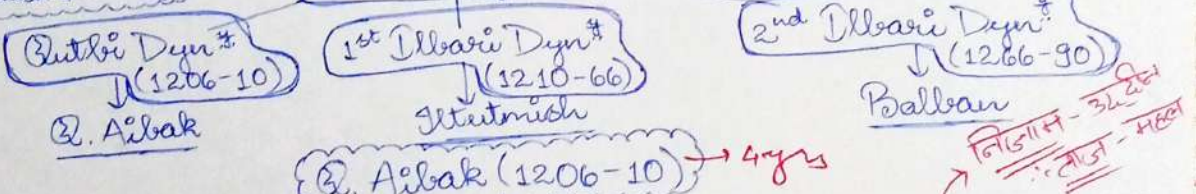
- * Delhi became an imp^t city only in the 12th cent. It first became a k'dom's cap^t under Tomara Rajputs (c. 1110-1165), defeated by Chauhans of Ajmer (1165-1192). Coin minted here = "Dehliwal"
- * Muslim inv^s in Ind^a ult^t resulted in the estb^t of "Delhi Sultanate" (1206-1526), which then transfor^d Delhi into a strong cap^t. The rulers ("Sultans") of this per^d were of 5 diff. dyn^{es}: the Mamluks [Slave Dynasty] (1206-1290), the Khaljis (1290-1320), the Tughlaqs (1320-1414), the Sayyids (1414-1451), the Lodis (1451-1526). The dyn^{es} were of Turkish & Afghan origin. Lang. of admⁿ = Persian

I- Mamluk/Slave Dynasty (1206-1290)

- Mamluk - Arabic word, meaning "owned" (Turkish slave for military service)
- Founder - Qutbuddin Aibak

Quwat-ul-Islam mosque was later enlarged by Alauddin & A. Khalji

Slave Dynasty



Gov^t of Ghori's Ind^a posse^s dur^t his lifetime. Set up mil^t estb^t over Indraprastha, near Delhi & expan^d mil. control nearby

Assum^d "Sultan" & made cap^t = Lakore (NOT Delhi)

Called "Lakh Baksh" for his generosity & lib^l dona^{ts}. Was brave, loyal, gener^o

Built Quwat-ul-Islam / Qutub Mosque (near Qutub Minar) from the remains of Hindu-Jain temples (1st mos. in Delⁱ after Muslims came)

Succeeded by Aram Baksh (Shah), who was replaced by Alauddin after 8 months

→ Turkish slave risen to high rank in Ghori's army → ताजुल मासिर (Pers)

→ After Ghori's death (1206), contro^d Ghori's posse^s & decl^d indep^o from Ghori K'dom

Found^r of Slave Dyn^t & Delhi Sultanate

Defeat^d Yaldauz (Ghazni Rul^t), Qabacha (Multan Gov^t) & Harishchandra (Rajput Rul^t)

Patr^d scho^l Hasan Nizami. Started Qutub Minar, after the name of Sufi saint Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki

Built a mosque - "Adhai-din-ka Jhonpura" in Ajmer (over a Sans. college), 1192

→ Died while playing Chaugan (horse polo)

Before MB only NOT Tur

Quwat-ul-Islam was a congregational (Jami) mosque of the 1st city built by Delhi Sultans, called Qutub in Urdu (med^t Mehrauli)

निगाह - 32 अंश
ताज - 45 अंश

Shamsuddin Iltutmish
(1210-36) → 26 yrs

Belonged to Ilbari tribe, Aibak's son-in-law, Gov^r of Badayun (Gopatan)
 Dur^t first 10 yrs, def^d rivals to secure throne. In 1220, after Chingiz Khan destroy^d Khwarizm emp., Iltut^u refused asylum to the fleeing ruler Jalaluddin Mangbarani, thus saving the Sult. from the wrath of Mongols.
 Separated Delhi Sult from C. Asian politics. Rec^d the "Mansuri" (lett^r of Recogⁿ) from Albiacid Cali in 1229, by which he became the legal soverⁿ of Ind^a.
 Org^d his trusted nobles in a grip of "Forty" or "Turkani-i-Chahalgani". After his death, they assum^d a lot of power. Finally, Balban elimiⁿ them.
 Grant^d "Iqtas" (land in lieu of salary) to officers, esp^l in Ganga doab, where they collec^d land rev, maint^d a small army, enfor^d law-order & met own expenses

Defea^d Aram Baksh (1211), made himself the Sultan, shifted cap^l from Lahore to Delhi. ∴ Real found^r of "Delhi" Sult., in a way
 Capt^d Bengal-Bihar & annexed Sindh-Multan into Sult. Suppress^d Rajput revolts & regained Ranthambh., Jalor, Ajmer, Banyana & Gwalior. Attacked Parmaras of Malwa, but didn't succeed. ^{also name of Chindia ca. 1211}
 Nomiⁿ daug^{ht} Raziya as his succ^r & ∴ start^d hered^{itary} succe^{sion} in Sult. ^{NOT the main Abol. Malik Isami}
 Patrⁿ scho^{lar} & welc^d Sufi saints. Minhaj-i-Siraj, Tajuddin, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Mohd Tanaidi, Malik Qutb Hasan & Fakhru'l-Mulk Isami were his court scho^{lar} & content^{ed}
 Intro^d Arab coinage in Ind^a & circu^{lated} silver "Tanka" & copper "Jittal" as basic coins. Tanka-precu^{rsor} to Ind^a rupee
 Contd. the constr^u of Qutb Minar, the tallest stone tower in India. Also bui^{lt} a magni^f Mosque at Ajmer
 The cons^{tr} of Qutb Minar was finally completed by Firuz Shah Tughlaq

Raziya (1236-40) → 4 yrs

Raziya tried creat^e a counter-nobility of non-turks, e.g. she appoin^t an Abyssinian slave Yaqut as "Master of Royal Horses" (Amir-i-Akhar). She also discar^d female appare^l & kept her face un-veiled. She went hunting & led the army. This aroused resent^{ment} among Turkish nobles.
 Turkish nobles accused her of viol^{ating} femi^{ne} modesty & being over-friendly with Yaqut. Ult^{imately} she was defea^t & killed by the nobles
 To strength his pos^{ition}, he also married his daug^{hter} to Nasiruddin. In 1266, Nasiruddin died. (Ibn Batuta & Isami say, Balban poisoned Nasir^{uddin}). Then, in 1266, Balban ascended the throne

Finding none of his sons worthy of the throne Iltut^u nomiⁿ daug^{hter} Raziya as his succ^r, but aft^{er} his death, some nobles put his son Ruknuddin Firuz on the throne, but soon, with the sup^{port} of Amirs of Delhi, Raziya seized & ascen^d the throne
 Around 1240, nobility realised that Raziya wasn't a puppet, so many of them started revolting agai^{nst} her in provinces.
 The struggle b/w Sultan & "Chahalgani" intensi^f after Raziya's death. Behram Shah (1240-42) & Masud Shah (1242-46) were put on & removed from the throne in succ^{ession}. In 1246, Ulugh Khan (later Balban) placed an inexperienced Nasiruddin Mahmud (1246-66) and himself became Naib (Deputy). He vert^{ically} contro^{lled} admⁱⁿ, despite oppo^{sition} from rival Turk nobles

On her insc^{riptions} & coins, Raziya mentioned that she was Iltut^u's daug^{hter}. This was in contrast to queen Rudramadevi (1262-1289) of Kakatiya Dyn^y of Warangal, who pretended in her insc^{riptions} to be a man. Also, Queen Didda (980-1003) of Kashmir was loved by subjects. ∴ Didda → Didda Yashaskara Dyn^y (Kash^{mir})

Ibn Batuta = 14th cen. trav^{eller} from Morocco, Africa
 Nasiruddin Mahmud was Iltut^u's grandson

Bal = "Shad" of God

Alauddin Balban (1266-87)

→ 21 yrs

He faced hostility of nobles, loots on Delhi outskirts by Mewatis, forti by Rajput Zamindars & rascality in Doab & Awadh, cut comm with East. Ruled in an autocr manner and to break the power of "Chahalgani", he appoint spies in every dept. He reorg the army with more centr, estab a separ mil. dept. "Dewan-i-Arz" to put down rebellion & readied the army to face Mongols in Punjab. He spared only the most obedient nobles, others were killed by fair or foul means. For 1273, Tughril Khan (Gov of Bengal) rebelled against Balban. Rebe was suppress & he was beheaded. Later, he appoint Bughra Khan (son) as Gov. Balban adopted a policy of consolid rather or than expans. He focus on main of law-ord. A certain "Feroz", who was a comma in Balb's army & the "Mini of War" (Ariz-i-Mumalik) killed Kaimurs & led a grp. of Khalji nobles to ascend the throne as Jalaluddin Khalji & estab Khalji Dyn.

Stru b/w Sultan & nobles contd. until one of the chiefs, Ulugh Khan (later Balban) ascen the throne (1266). To overcome the prob's, Balban pursued robbers to death, formu the theory of "Divine Kingship" to elevate Sultan's pos, intro rigor court discipline and new customs like "Sijada" (prostra) & "paibes" (kissing monarch's feet) to prove his super over nobles. Intro Persian fest "Nau-roz" to show off his wealth & power. The rebel in Mewat, Doab, Awadh & Kathiwar was suppress and Ajmer-Nagore (East Rajputana) capt but Kanthar - Gwalior evaded his reach. In NW, Balban sent his son Mahmud to counter Mongols, but he was killed. On the whole, Balban couldn't fully safeguard Ind from Mong inv's. Balban died in 1287 & his grandson Kaiqubad ascen the throne, soon replace by Kaimurs (son). Balban was one of the main architects of Delhi Sult., esp its form of govt. & institutions.

Balban focu on expand "intern fron", i.e. extend to hinterlands, converting hun-gath & pasto to agri & build new trade towns.

II - Khalji Dynasty (1290-1320)

≡ Milit only
"Muzam" Hd of Di-e-Arz!

Found Khalji Dyn & ascen the throne at the age of 70.

In 1236, his ambro nephew & son-in-law Alauddin treacherously killed him

Jalal tried to win over the nobility by a policy of tolerance. He avoided harsh punish's, even to revolters & robbers. However, his leniency was misconstrued as his weakness.

Jalaluddin Khalji (1290-96)

→ 6 yrs

He tried to mitiq the harsh aspects of Balban's rule. He was the 1st Delhi Sultan to opine that the State should be based on the willing suppt of the ruled. The State in Ind couldn't be a truly Islamic state, given Hindus majority.

He was generous & lenient. Though he retained earlier nobility in his adm, the rise of Khaljis ended monopoly of slave nobles in high offices i.e. Adm, Sec etc.

Early Del. Sultans (before Balban) centre only the forti towns & garrisons & not the hinterland. They depended on trade, tribute or plunder for supplies. Distant to wns in Bengal & Sindh were diff to control due to weak comm, war, rebel by gov's & Mongol law's from Afghan.

Architec Inscrip's
Sources of History of Del. Sult.
↓
"Tarikh"/"Tawarikh" (Histories) of Sultans [in Persian]
↓
Coins

Writers of "Tawarikh" were often city-dwellers & believed in an "ideal" social order based on birthright & gender distinctions.

Alauddin Khalji (1296-1316)

Acc. to Ziyauddin Barani, author of Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi, he felt that there were 4 reasons of nobles' rebellions:

- 1) Wealth-Prosperity of nobles
- 2) Inefficient spy eyes
- 3) Wine drinking
- 4) Inter-marriage b/w noble families.

He gave huge gifts to the hostile nobles & Amirs of Delhi to win them over. Those who still oppo^d him were punished severely

Ala^d deci^d to revive Ballban's ruthless policies. He deci^d to curb the interfer^{ce} of nobles & Ulama (Mus^{ns} of relig^{ous} learning) in the State by curbing their power

- To prevent rebel^{ions}:
- 1) Confisc^{ation} & taxing of free land grants to nobles
 - 2) Ban of public sale of lig^{and} / drugs
 - 3) No social gath^{ing} / inter-marriage w/ his peron^{al}
 - 4) Reorg^{anization} of spy eyes & report^{ing} of nobles' secret acti^{ons}

He est^{ablished} a huge perma^{nent} standing army. Acc. to Ferishta he intro^{duced} "Dagh" (Horse brand^{ing}) & "Huliya" (Desc^{ription} of soldiers) & timely recruited army for long^{er} & protec^{tion} from Mongols

Jalaluddin's amir ^{was} nephew & son in law. He had helped Jalal in his power struggle & was the "Master of Ceremonies" Amir-i-Tuzuk

In 1292, after Gov^{ernor} of Kara revolted, Alauddin repla^{ced} him on Jalal's orders. Also in 1292, he raided Philis (Vidisha) & got the iqta of Awadh (beside Kara)

Due to his loyalty & ability, Jalal appoint^{ed} him "Min^{ister} of War" (Amir-i-Mumalik). In 1296, he led the 1st Turkish exped^{ition} to S. India & raided Devagiri & returned to Kara

During the recep^{tion} in Kara, in 1296, he treacherously murder^{ed} his uncle cum^{ing} in law & Sultan, Jalaluddin Khalji to usurp the throne of Delhi

20 yrs

Market Reforms of A. Khalji

For maintenance of an effic^{ient} army, good horses at a low price was a prior^{ity} condition

Low prices were maintained even during famines. Mkt. regul^{ation} in prov. besides Delhi is unknown as yet.

Grain supply was ensur^{ed} by holding stocks in govt. store houses. Low prices in horse mkt^s was ensur^{ed} by lim^{ited} huge purchases by horse dealers

A's wish to maintain a large army & to pay cash sala^{ry} to soldiers led to one of his most imp. policies, called Market Reforms, in which he regul^{ated} price by lower^{ing} & fix^{ing} it.

Any viol^{ation} of Sultan's regul^{ations} attracted harsh punish^{ment}s, e.g. - for charging higher price or for using faulty weights & measures

- To control prices, A. set up 4 separate mkt^s in Delhi:
- 1) Grain (Mandi)
 - 2) Cloth, Dry Fruits, Sugar, Oil (Barai Adl)
 - 3) Horses, Slaves, Cattle
 - 4) Misc. Items

Apart from these offic^{es}, Sultan also receiv^{ed} daily mkt. reports from "Barid" (Intel Offic^{er}) & his personal slave boys.

Implemen^{tation} was supervised by "Shahna-i-Mandi" (offic^{er}) with the help of "Mushiyans" (Secret Agents/Intel Offic^{ers}) A separate dept. called "Diwani Riyasat" was created under a "Nails-i-Riyasat" (offic^{er}) for regul^{ation}

Mkt Dept Under "Nails-i-Riyasat" & Diw^{ani}-i-Risalat

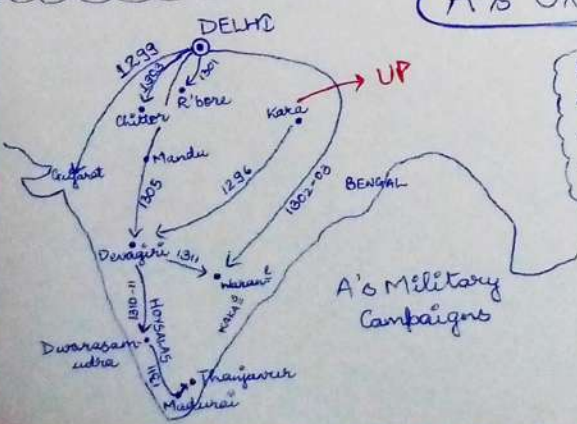
A. was the 1st Delhi Sultan to order measur^{ing} of land for better land res. admⁱⁿ. Even the big landlords & aristocrats had to pay land tax. Land res. was collec^{ted} in cash to pay cash sala^{ry} to soldiers

A's Other Reforms

A. maintained a large, perma^{nent} standing army & paid them in cash. Also intro^{duced} "Dagh" "Huliya" & regular review of army's eff^{iciency}

Mea^{sure} as 1/2 of Prod^{uce}! = Kha^{ir} But paid in cash!

Early Del. Sultans, esp^{ecially} Iltut^{at}, favour^{ed} special slaves bought for mil^{itary} purposes, called "Bandagan" to high pol^{itical} offices. They were better than aristocrats & landed chiefs, in terms of reliab^{ility} & loyalty. ∴ Despite cont^{radict} oppo^{sition} from social elites, Khaljis & Tughlaks maintained the practice



A's Military Campaigns

A. built a famous gate way to Qutub-at-Islam mesq. called Alai Darwaza (Qutub-Complex). He also constructed a new cap. at Siri

During A's rule, Mongols invaded India 6 times. The first 2 times, Mongols were defeated by Sultan's army. The 3rd time Mong. were defeated but couldn't win. Gazi Malik was appointed Warden of Marches to protect NW frontiers

Though illustrious, A. patronized poets like Amir Khusrau & Amir Hasan

Military Campaigns

Gujarat

→ In 1299, A. sent Ulugh Khan & Nusrat Khan to capture Gujarat
 → Motive: Wealth & a Post for supply of Arab horses
 → Many slaves, incl. Malik Kafur were capt. & taken to Delhi

R' bore

→ Most powerful of Rajput forts.
 → After a 3 mon. siege and Nusrat's death, R' bore fell to A. in 1301.

Chittor

→ In 1308, A. stormed Chittor fort.
 → Raja Ratan Singh's army lost after a long siege.
 → As in R' bore, Rajput women did "Jauhar" (incl. Padmini).

Others

→ Malwa (1305, Ain-ul-Mulk)
 → Tiffin, Mandu, Dhar, Chanderi
 → Siwana
 → Jalore (1311)
 → Bajmer

Deccan & Far South

→ In 1306-07, A. sent his southern exped. under his trusted command - Malik Kafur.
 → In 1308, the Yadava ruler of Devagiri, Rai Ramchandra Deva surrendered & paid rich tributes.
 → In 1309, the Kakatiya ruler of Warangal was defeated & huge booty seized (Pratabrudra Deva)
 → Malik Kafur next attacked Hoysala ruler of Dwarasamudra, Vira Ballala III & got tribute
 → Kafur then marched again against Pandya ruler Vira Pandya of Madurai & he fled, Kafur looted as much as he could & returned to Delhi

Padmini episode was mentioned in the book "Padmavat" by Jayasi (more than 200 yrs. later)

Chittor was named Khizrabad after A's son Khizr Khan.

House of Kafur for his son exped. S, Sultan appointed him Nairi Malik of the Emp. and A's forces then centered Deccan under Kafur.

A. died in 1316, fell, which Kafur ascended throne for a few days. Then, Qutubuddin Mubarak Shah & Khusru Shah succeeded him. But soon, Ghazi Malik & some discontented officers killed Khusru Shah & Ghazi Malik ascended the throne in 1320, titled Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq.

Amir Khusrau wrote "Nuh Sipihr" on Q. Mubarak Shah

Devagiri = Deogir



A's Empire

A's coins = "Dinars" (all S. India also used)

III - Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1414)

Ghazi Malik ascended the throne of Delhi as Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq in 1320

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (1320-25)

He laid the foundation of Tughlaqabad, near Delhi & was treacherously killed by his son Ulugh-Juna Khan, who ascended the throne as Mohd. Bin Tughlaq (1325)

(Very tolerant) in religious matters

Muhammad bin Tughlaq (1325-51)

Dev + Jahangir

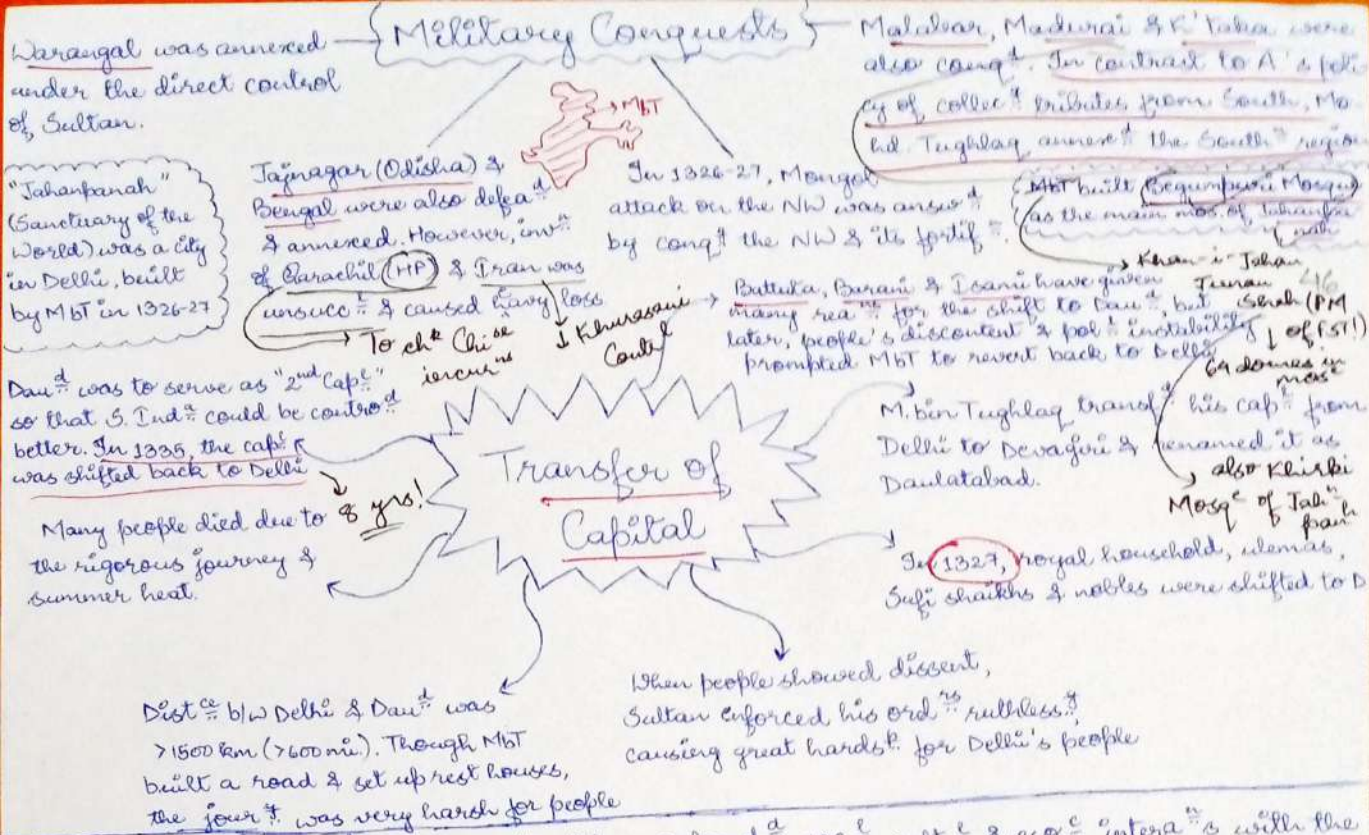
NOT Jahangir!

Most interesting character in medieval India, owing to his ambitious schemes & novel experiments, which ended in miserable failures, because they were far ahead of his time. He also introduced many liberal & beneficial reforms, but all of them failed.

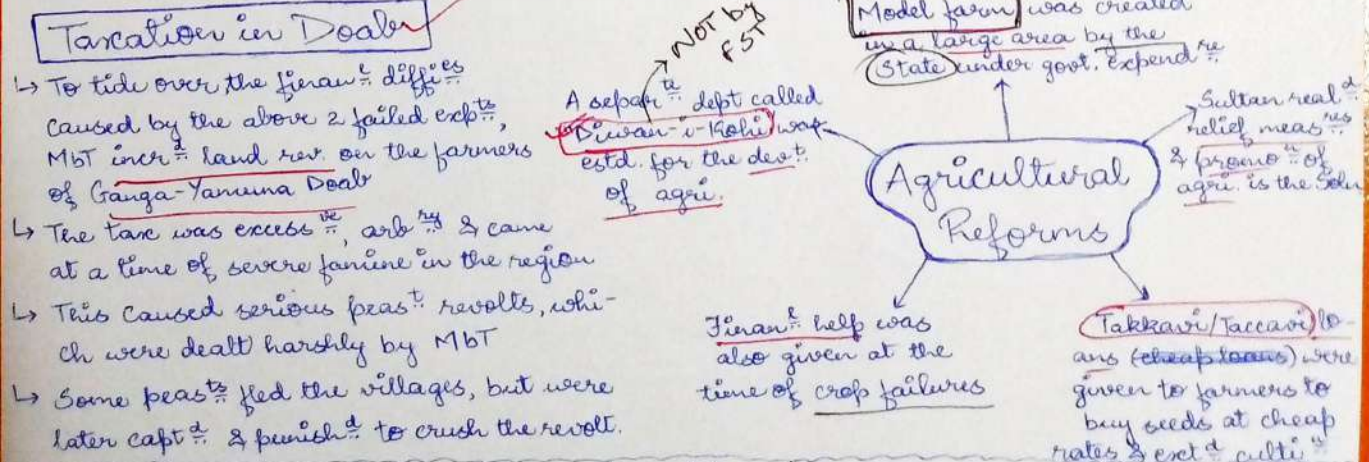
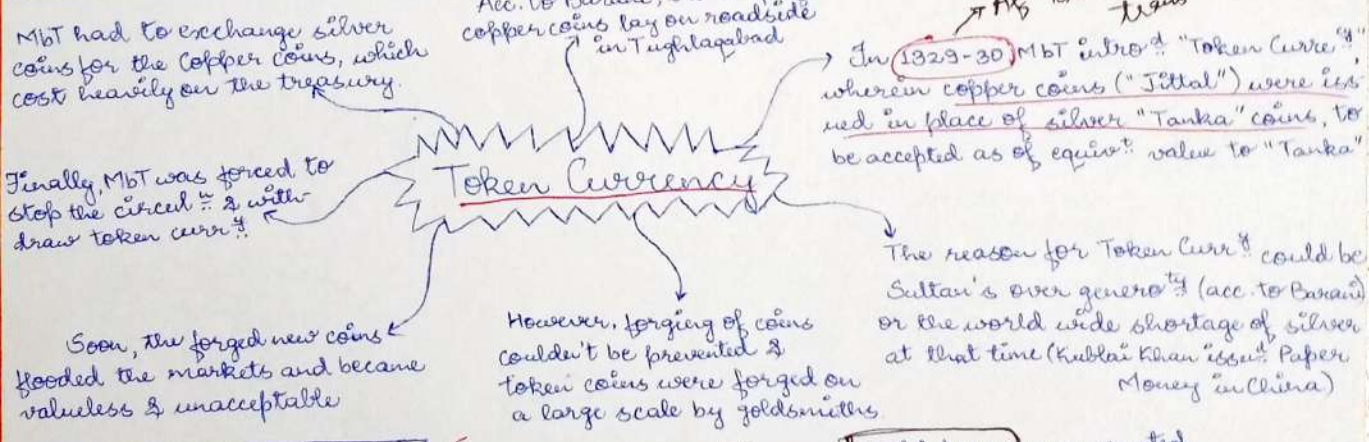
Maintained diplomatic relations with far off countries like Egypt, Iran & China

Abdul Malik Isami, Ziyuddin Barani & Ibn Battuta have portrayed him rather incorrectly

He was the only Delhi Sultan to have received proper literary, religious & philosophical education

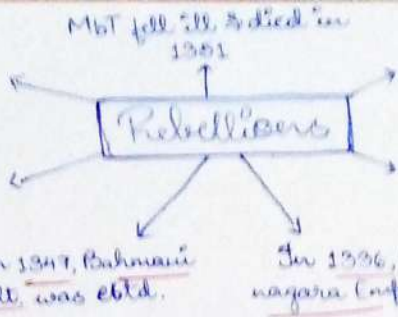


Though an unsucc^{ess} scheme, the plan expand^{ed} soc^{ial}, cult^{ure} & eco^{nomic} intera^{cti}oⁿs with the South. It ensured a long Islamic rule in Deccan, lasting centu^{rie}s longer than Delhi Sultan.



A. Khalji & Mb Tughlaq spec^{ial} in expand^{ing} "ext^{er} from^{er}", venturing into the far South & plundering prec^{ious} metals, horses, eleph^{ants}, slaves etc.

The govts of Delhi, Malwa & Sindh revolted against MBT.



The latter part of MBT's reign witnessed a state of reb. by govts & nobles.

The reb. of Hassan Shah resulted in est. of Madurai Sult.

In Gujarat, Taghi revolted against MBT, who then chased him for 3 yrs.

After MBT's death in 1351, FST was convinced by nobles to ascend the throne, as no one was ready to take over the reins of Sult. (FST was MBT's cousin)

Firuz Shah Tughlaq (1351-88)

↓
Taxes: 37 yrs

1. Kharaj; Land tax = 1/10 prod
2. Zakat (alms) = 2.5% = Mus
3. Kham = 1/5 = War booty (rest sold)
4. Jizya: NOT for Q & chrt

He appointed Khan-i-Jahan Muzaffar (aka Malik Maghul Tilangani, a Hindu Brahmin convert as Wazir (Prime Min^r), who was a commander in Kalyana Emp. earlier. Wazir was to help Sultan in admⁿ of Sultanate.

To avert disint^y of Sult., FST enlarged his auth^r over N. India (instead of restrict^d auth^r over Deccan & S. India)

FST next marched again^t Thatta (Sindh) & crushed a reb. there.

Military Campaigns

FST marched again^t Nagarhol (Nepal) & exacted trib^e from its ruler. Here, FST collect^d 1300 Sans. manus^{cs} from Walamukhi Temp. Library & got them translated into Persian.

FST then led a camp^{aign} again^t Jajnar (Orissa) & return^d with rich booty from temples. MBT too.

After a failed exped^{ition} to Bengal by FST, Ben. broke free of Del. Sult.

MBT succ^{eeded}
MBT ↑ 12th 1300

Administrative Reforms

FST strict^{ly} follow^d the advice of Ulemas in admⁿ. He pleas^d the nobles & assu^{red} chered^d succ^{ess} to their prop^{erty}. ∴ Dqta sys^{tem} was not only reviv^{ed}, but was made chered^d.

He levied taxes as per Islamic law. Jizya (a non-muslim tax) was strictly impose^d. He was the 1st Sult. to impose Jizya, though he also dig^{ged} irri^{gation} canals & wells.

He built a 200 km long canal from Sutlej to Hansi & ano^{ther} from Yamuna to Hissar (both Hary^{ana}).

About 1200 fruit gar^{dens} in & around Delhi yielded revenue. A special tax on 28 items was abol^{ished} on a/c of being agai^{nst} Islam law.

He dev^{oted} royal fact^{ories} called "Karkhanas" in which 1000s of slaves were employed. Repair^d Jami Masjid (in FS Kotla) & completed Qutb Minar (last 2 storeys).

About 300 new towns were built dur^{ing} his reign. Most fam^{ous} = Ferozabad (near Red Fort, Delhi), now called Feroz Shah Kotla.

Free hospi^{tals} & marr^{riage} bureaus for poor Musl^{ims} were estd. Also "Diw^{an}-e-Bandagan" = New dept ^{for slaves}.

A new dept. "Diwan-e-Khairat" was creat^{ed} to care for orphans & widows.

Guided by Ulemas, he was intol^{erant} towards Shia Muslims & Sufis. He also treated Hindus badly & impos^{ed} Jizya. In this resp^t, he was the precur^{sor} of Sikandar Lodi & Aurangzeb.

FST patr^{onized} who^{se} like Abu & Lipuddin Barani writer of Tarikh-e-Feroz Shahi. He increas^{ed} slaves captur^{ed} by capt^{uring} defea^t soldiers & young men.

With great efforts, FST managed to keep a major por^{tion} of Sult. intact, but didn't annex any new terr^{itory}.

FST died in 1388, foll^{owing} which the power struggle b/w Sultan & nobles restart^{ed}. FST's slaves revolted agai^{nst} his succ^{essor}.

After FST's death, FST Sult. disint^{egrated} further under his succ^{essor}. Prov^{inces} like Malwa, Gujarat, Bengal, Odisha, Rajputana states & large parts of Punjab decl^{ared} indep^{endent}. In east = UP & Bihar, an indep^{endent} k^{ingdom} of Sharqis emerged. In Deccan & South, Vijayanagara Emp. (Hindus) & Bahmani k^{ingdom} (Muslims) emerged. The Del. Sult. was confined to a small terr^{itory} in N. India. Timur's inv^{asion} (1398) worsen^{ed} matters. He put no opp^{osition} in Delhi & looted & killed many for 3 days in Delhi. He withdrew from Ind^{ia} in 1399.

IV - Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451)

Before his departⁿ from Ind^a, Timur appoint^d Kheizer Khan as Gov^t of Multan. He capt^d Delhi & founded the Sayyid Dynasty in 1414. He didn't assume "Sultan", but was called "Rajat-i-Ala" (vassal) & "Masnad-i-Aali" (Highest Post). He was an able admin^r & tried to consoli^d Sult, but in vain. He died in 1421, succee^d by his son Mubarak Shah (1421-34) & Muhamad Shah (1434-45). They tried to control rebel^d regions, but failed due to conspiracy of the nobles. In 1445, Alam Shah, the weakest of the Sayyid rulers, ascen^d the throne. In 1451, his Wazir, Hamid Khan invited Bahlul Lodi to occupy the throne, foll^w which, Alam Shah retired to Badami. Yahya bin Ahmad Sirhindi wrote Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi in MS's reign (Pers^{an})

V - Lodi Dynasty (1451-1526)

NOT 'Nuh Sipahi' NOT First Shahi of Am^{er} & Kh^{uras} on Qu^{er} Muba^{rk} Shah of Kh^{uras}
 NOT Muba^{rk} Shah of M^{ing}ls

He failed to reoccupy Bengal, Gujarat & the Deccan

Bahlul Lodi
(1451-89)

38 yrs

In 1476, he defea^t the Sultan of Jaunpur (UP) & annex^d it to Sult. He also brought Kalpi (UP) & Dholpur (Rajst) under Delhi's suzer^{ty}. He successfully suppr^{ss} revolts in Mewat (Hary^{ana} - Rajst) & Doab region

First Afghan rul^r of the Del. Sult., while all his predecessors were Turks
 To placate & win the supptⁿ of his Afghan nobles, BL decl^d that he saw himself as one of the Afghan peers & not the abs. king. He didn't sit on the throne, nor did he insist on nobles standing in court. ∴ His power ful Afghan nobles didn't trouble him.

Sh believed in a super^{ior} pos^{it} of Sultan vis-a-vis the nobles. He compelled nobles to show formal resp^t to Sultan, in & out of court & treated them harshly.

Shifth cap^{it} of Del^{hi} → Agr^a
 Then 55 mi^{ls} & return^d to Del^{hi}
 ↑ First, Sh. Jal^{al} → Del^{hi}

Sikandar Lodi
(1489-1517)

28 yrs



Sh was an able admin^r. Roads were laid & many irri^{gation} faci^{lities} were provided for farmers.

Del^{hi} relig^{ious} bigot, with no toler^{ance} toward^s non-muslims. Reimposed Jizya on non-muslims. He destroyed many Hindu temples & put many restric^{tions} on them

He annex^d Bihar & many Rajput sta^{tes}. Enter^d into a treaty with the rul^r of Bengal. ∴ Extent = Punjab to Bihar

Babur march^d again^t Delhi & defea^t & killed Sh in the First Battle of Panipat (1526) & ∴ put to rest the Afghan K'dom & the DELHI SULTANATE

Ibrahim Lodi
(1517-1526)

9 yrs

Elderest son of Sh. He was very arrog^{ant} & insulted his nobles openly in court. The nobles who revolted were killed.

His reign was a per^{iod} of revolts. His own bro^{ther} Jalal Khan & uncle Alaud din rebel^d. Bihar decl^d indep^{endent}. Capt^d by Sik^{ander} Lo

Daulat Khan Lodi, Gov^t of Punjab, who rebel^d & got humiliat^d, was greatly displeas^d by Sh's arrog^{ance}. ∴ He invited Babur, at Kabul to invade India also Rana Sangha (Mew^{ar})

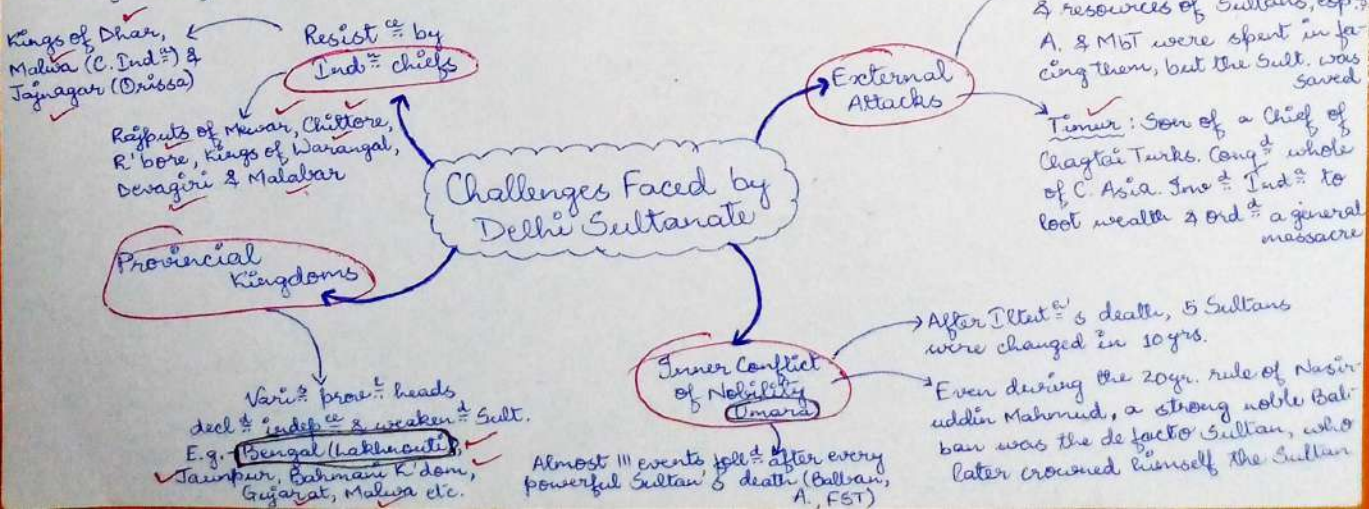
By the end of Lodi rule in 1526, many states like Jaunpur (under Sharqi Dyn^{asty}), Bengal, Malwa, Gujarat, Rajst & the entire South Ind^{ia} had independent rulers. Some of the states were small, but powerful, flourish^{ing} & very well-administered.

* General Features of the Delhi Sultanate

Like the earlier Sultans, Khaljis & Tughlaqs appoint^d mili. command^{rs} as Gov^{rs} of diff^t terr^{ies}. These lands were called "Iqta" & their holder "Iqtadar" or "Muqti". The duty of the Muqti was to lead military camp^s (or "Wali") & maintain law-order in their iqta. In exchange for their mili. service, the muqtis collec^d revenues from their lands as salary. They also paid their troops from these revenues & met their own exp^{enses}. (Note: These terr^{ies} granted as Iqtas were not necessarily Provinces. They were terr^{ies} of big/small size, for which the offi^{ers} held admⁿ control. However, muqtis could only be contro^l if their offi^{ce} was not inheritable & regular transfers took place, which promptly happen^d in A. Khalji's & MBT's reign. State audits also occur^d to check tax collec^{tion} & size of army.

As Delhi Sultans cong^{er} & h^{er}it^{er} do, they forced the landed "Samanta" arist^{ocrats} & rich landlo^{rs} to accept their auth^{ority}. Under A. Khalji, the State brought the land rev^{enue} collec^{tion} under its own control. The rights of the local chieftains to levy taxes were cancelled & they were also forced to pay taxes. Sultan's admⁿ measu^{re} land & kept careful records. There were 3 types of taxes: 1) On Cult^{ure} = 50% of produce (aka "Kharaj"), 2) On cattle, 3) On houses.

Delhi Sultans couldn't control distant prov^{inces} like Bengal & at times, even in Gangetic plains, the forested settle^{ments} became impenetrable. For some time, A Khalji & MBT controlled them, but not for long. Mongol onslaught also incr^{ased} in A.'s reign & early years of MBT. A. raised a large stand^{ard} army & built a garrison town, Siri, as a defensive measure. While MBT also raised a strong army & defea^t Mongols, he even planned to attack Mongols, for the 1st time ever in Del. Sult. However, the plan was later given up.



The indep^t ruler Ahmad Shah (1411-41) of Guj^t founded the city of Ahmedabad
 Akbar cong^d Guj^t in 1572
 A. was the 1st to annex it to Del. Sult. for its wealth & ports
 Gujarat

Bengal → Balban, MBT, FST tried to annex Ben. repeatedly, but every time, it decl^d indep^t
 After gaining indep^t many times in Del. Sult., Sher Shah Suri cong^d it in 1539 finally
 Jaunpur (UP) → NOT Ak!
 Provincial K'doms during Del. Sultanate

→ Around 1393 Malik Sarwar founded the Sharqi Dyn^y (1333-1500) 50
 Under its 3rd ruler Ibrahim, Jaunpur became a hub of learn^g & dev^l a style of archi^{ture} called Sharqi Archi^{ture}, e.g. Atala Masjid, Jaunpur

After 1510, Sultan of Gujarat annex^d Malwa to Gujarat.

In 1405, Hoshang Shah ascen^d the throne & made Mandu his cap^{ital}. Built Hindu Mahal, Jama Masjid & Jahaz Mahal in Mandu

Malwa
 In 1310, A. cong^d it & it remain^s in Del. Sult. till FST's rule

Durr^{id} Tugh^{lq}
 In 1536 Kashmir was annex^d to Mughal Emp^{ire} by Akbar

Shamsuddin Shah (1333) was the 1st Muslim rul^{er} of Kashmir

Seven (and more) Cities of Delhi

Qutub Minar Complex / Mehrauli
 Site of the 1st Cap^{ital} of Del. Sult^{anate}. Dev^l during Slave Dyn^{asty} (1192-1290), strengthening the pre-existing forts called Alkot & Bila Rai Pithora & develop^{ed} new built^{ings} within its boundaries.

Siri
 Dev^l by A. as a garrison fort^{ress} against Mongols in c. 1303

Tughlaqabad
 Built by G. Tughlaq in c. 1320

Jahanpanah
 Built by MBT in c. 1325 by build^{ing} two long walls connecting the 1st two cities of Delhi (Mehrauli & Siri)

Firozabad
 Built by FST in c. 1354

Shahjahanabad
 Walled city by S. Jahan (1638-49) containing Lal Qila & Chandni Chowk (Old Delhi)
 = "Same^{ness} of Fateh"
 Built by Humayun (c. 1538)
 2) Shergarh
 Built by Sher Shah Suri (1545)
 [Collectively 'Purana Qila' on the ancient site of Indraprastha]

Other Relevant Sites

Indraprastha
 Legendary anc^{ient} city in Mahabharata epic, probably estd. 5000 yrs. ago, on the present site of Purana Qila

Pal^{ace} site
Surajkund (Anangpal)
 Tomara sett^{lement} from 9th-10th cent., with a large ma^{gnificent} Sonry (tank) → Dam!

Lal Kot
 Allegedly built by Tomara ruler, Anangpal in 1052 AD.

Bila Rai Pithora
 Alleg^{edly} built by Pr^{ince} Chauhan in c. 1130 AD, later red^{evelop}ed as Mehrauli

Lodi Com^{plex} (Gardens)
 Built by Sayyid & Lodi Dyn^{asties}
 NOT Fakhruddin Iqbal Isami - Delhi

Lutyen's Delhi / New Delhi
 Built by British. Decl^{ared} Capital on 12 Dec., 1911

Famous Historians

Minhaj-i-Siraj
 Principal historian working for Mamluk Sultans of Delhi. Wrote Tabaqat-i-Nasiri
 Amir Khusro
 Sufi singer & sch^{olar} dur^{ing} A. Khalji's reign. Wrote in Persian & Hindavi. Disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya. "Voice of India", "Parrot of India" ("Tuti-e-Hind"), "Father of Urdu Lit^{erature}", "Fa^{ther} of Qaswali"

Ziauddin Barani
 Active during MBT & FST's reign. Wrote Tarikh-e-Firoz Shahi, covering the time from Balban to FST. Also wrote Fatawa-e-Jahandari
 Al-Biruni
 Iranian sch^{olar} of 10th-11th cent. Visited Ind^{ia} in 1017 & wrote a book on Ind^{ian} cult^{ure} & Hindu faith, called Kitab-al-Hind ("Tarikh-al-Hind")

Ibn Battuta
 Moroccan trav^{eler} & scholar. Trav^{eled} approx. 117,000 km, the most by any trav^{eler}. Came to Ind^{ia} dur^{ing} MBT's reign. Yaqub bin Ahmad Sirhindi

Abdel Malik Isami
 14th cent. historian and er Alauddin (Bahman Shah) of Bahmani Sult^{anate}. Wrote Fatah-us-Saltanah in Persian & Hindavi. Court histo^{rian} during FST's reign. Per^{sian} + Ara^{bian}

→ Pers^{ian}

→ Pers^{ian} + Ara^{bian}

15th cent. Ind^{ian} chronicler & histo^{rian}. Wrote Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi in Persian in Mubarak Shah's reign, covering the events of Del. Sult^{anate}

Sayyid Dyn^{asty}
 "Al-Tafhim": Old^{er} Pers^{ian} text on Math by → 2 Ak^{bar}! → "Kashf al-Mahj^{ul}" - al-Haf^{iz} 3rd cen^{tury} Pers^{ian}

India under Delhi Sultanate

Sultans were however aware that their subj. popuⁿ was largely non-Islamic. They ∴ introd^d suit^{le} measures to rule accor^g Village admⁿ was largely left to vill. headmⁿ.

There was no clear law of succeⁿ. All the sons had = claim to the throne, but such claims had to be accepted by nobles

Estⁿ of Del. Sultⁿ created a strong & effi^t admⁿ system. Even after its disintegⁿ, it impacted Indⁿ provⁿ & k'doms & later Mughal admⁿ

Administration

The Delhi Sultans were foll^g of Islam. They consid^d themselves repr^{es} of the Caliph. They (even Balban - "The Shadow of God") inclu^d Caliph's name in "Khatba" or prayer & inscribed it on their coins.

Itutⁿ, Mbt & FST had obtain^d "Mansur" or letter of Permⁿ from the Caliph. In their case, as in most other cases, mili. superior^{ty} determined succeⁿ

Initial Sultans contd. the avail^{ble} admⁿ apparatus in Indⁿ. However, as Sultⁿ expanded & consolidated (at its zenith, Sultⁿ reached as far South as Madurai), new admⁿ struc^{res} & insti^{ns} emerged & blended with Indⁿ elements

Under Iqta sys, land was given to civil/mil offi^{ns} to main^{tain}, h & o, raise & army & collect rev. In return for these

Central Administration

serv^{es}, these offi^{ns} were allowed to keep the rev for them & their army. (later, this rev also got taxed by Sultⁿ)

* Sultan

- Central figure in admⁿ setup.
- The ultimate legal & poliⁿ auth^{ty}, command - in - chief of the army, head of the judiciary.
- Has abs. power to appoint, promote or remove anybody from service.
- Often under pressure from powerful nobility & Ulama. Only strong & capable Sultans could withstand them.

Theoretically, a council of advis^{ers}/mini^{ns}, called "Majlis-i-Khatwat" was there to assist Sultan

* Nobility

- Most imp. functionaries of the state, enjoyed high social rank, sometimes even selected the next Sultan
- Aibak & Itutⁿ treated nobles at par with themselves. Balban was the 1st to subdue them & distance himself from nobi^{ty}, by enforcing strict code of conduct.
- Initially, nobi^{ty} was the exclu^{sive} preserve of Turks, but during Khaljis & Tughlaqs, with the expanⁿ of Sultⁿ, people from diverse bg joined the nobility. Esp^{ly} under Mbt, low caste people both Hindus & Muslims joined it & rose to high pos^{ns}.
- Bah. Lodi brought in the concept of "First among Equals", but Sik. Lodi & Ibr. Lodi were uncomf^{le} with this & brought nobi^{ty} under control.

↳ NOT jus^{ti}!

→ Balⁿ was also N^{oble}

↳ Imp^t Depts:

Nails became imp^t when there was a weak rul^r. Strong ones either abolished it or made it hon^{or}

Nails

In most cases, the post was only ornamental, as with A. Khalji

Some rulers like A. Khalji created this honorary post.

He was deputy to the King & prac^{ty} enjoyed equiv^t powers as the King

Supern^d the main^{ca} of royal build^g, intell^{ca}, dept. etc. also

Wazir
Head of Diwan-i-Wizarat

A general supern^d over all depts. (like a PM)
But mainly

Chief adv^r to Sul^{ca} & head of Fin^{ca} Dept

Recor^d & mana^g all income & expend^{re} by royal court

Cavalry was given imp^{ca} in Del. Sult^{ca}

A. Kh. intro^d "Dagh" (branding) & "Huliya" (Descrip^{ca}) & cash pay^t to sel^{ca} to control the army eff^{ca}

Ariz-i-Mumalik
Head of Diwan-i-Ariz

In charge of mili^{ca} dept.

Respon^{ca} for total mgt. of mil. affairs, viz. recruit^{ca} of sel^{ca}, dis^{ca}ci^{ca} + fit^{ca} of army, transp^{ca} of troops & supplies & booty capture.

A. Khalji streng^d it (3 lakh troops)

Balban 1st set up a mil. dept. requ^{ca} subts

Muma, .. Mili^{ca}

Sultan was the high^t. Court of Appeal, above Qazi-i-Muni^{ca}

Chief Qazi appoin^d other Qazis in diff. parts of Sult^{ca}

Diwan-i-Rasalat

Dept. of relig^{ca} aff^{ca} - cum - dept. of Justice

Headed by Sadr-us-Sadr, aka Qazi-i-Mumalik

This dept. gave grants for constr^{ca} & main^{ca} of mosques, tombs & madrasas

Shahna-i-Mandi = MBT Off^{ca}
Barids = Sel^{ca} intell^{ca} boys

* **Muhtasibs** (Public Censors) aided Qazis in enforce^{ca} of "Sharia"/Muslim Pers^{ca} Law in civil matters

Hindus were gov^d by their own pers^{ca} Law & their cases dispensed by Vill^{ca} Panch^{ca} → NOT Qazi! → Civ^{ca} Mat^{ca}

* **Qum^{ca} Law** was based on rules & requ^{ca} made by Sultan. → Corres^{ca}

"Barid-i-Mumalik" gather^d state news & intell^{ca} reports from local "barids".

Besides Barids, "Munthiyari" was ano^r set of repor^{ca}

Dabir-i-Khas
Head of Diwan-i-Insha

Dept. of State Corresp^{ca}

Carried all commu^{ca} b/w Sultan & distant off^{ca}

as a Secy of Sul^{ca}

Dabir-i-Jushallah & Amir-e-Tuzuk = Mas^{ca} of Ceremo^{ca} (Coz Celeb^{ca})

* **Ulema**

→ Mus^{ca} relig^{ca} scho^{ca}. Advised Sult^{ca} on reli^{ca} matters. High social status.

→ Pressu^d Sult^{ca} to enforce reli^{ca} laws in State. A. Kh., MBT often flouted.

Prov^{ca} were div. into "Shiqs", headed by "Shiqdars" (sometimes "Faydars")

DR "Khawaja"

Prov^{ca} & Adm^{ca}

Sahib-i-Diwan (Fin^{ca} Off^{ca})

Barid (Intell^{ca} Off^{ca})

Local Adm^{ca}

Vill. headman was called "Mugaddam" or "Chaudhary"

Panch^{ca} also

Vill. was the basic unit of adm^{ca}

"Chaudhary" looked after land rev^{ca} while "Patwari" was vill. accountant. "Khat" was also a local chief

OR "Paw reco^{ca}"

Shiqs were fur^{ca} div. into a block with a no. of vill^{ca}, called "Pargana", headed by "Anil". "Kotwals" (Police) were under "Faydars"

Anil = Only Paw n Collec^{ca} dur^{ca} Mng. But Broa^{ca} role in Sult^{ca}!

NOT Paw

Economy

* After the consolidation of the Sultanate, Delhi Sultanate introduced reforms in land revenue adm. The lands were divided into 3 categories:

Iqta land

Assigned to officers for payment of services

Kharaj = A tax on agricultural land & its produce

MbT created a separate agriculture dept. Diwan-i-Kohi

They provided irrigation facilities & takkavi loans. Also, encouraged farmers to grow better crops like wheat, instead of barley

Khalisa land

Under Sultan's direct control. Land revenue spent on royal court & household

FST encouraged horticulture

Inam land

Grant to religious leaders & institutions

Agriculture

However, Sultanate like MbT & FST made efforts to boost agriculture. But hindered by MbT & 1st iron tax on FST

Peasants paid 1/3rd of produce as land revenue, sometimes even 1/2 of it

Peasants also paid many other taxes & always lived hand-to-mouth. Famines worsened the situation

"Banjaras" / "Karwanis" carried on trade b/w villages & cities

Trade & Commerce

Acc. to contemporary writers, India exported many commodities to Persia, Gulf, W. Asia & SE Asia.

Multanis & Afghans dominant in overseas trade. Gujaratis & Musalmans/Bohras merchant community in inland trade

Urban centers thrived. A number of cities like Lahore, Multan, Brach, Anhilwara, Lakhnauti, Daulat, Jaunpur, Delhi were important.

Construction & maintenance of roads facilitated transport & communication. Sarais or rest houses on highway made travel convenient for travelers.

Industry

Other industries like leather making, metal crafts, carpet weaving, dyeing, sugar & mineral extraction grew

Royal "Karkhanas" manufactured costly items of gold, silver etc. for Sultan's & royal household. Nobles aped Sultan's flaunt luxury.

Many mercantile communities were also engaged in credit & insurance facilities

Cotton & silk industries flourished. Increase in India, making it less dependent on silk imports from outside

Paper industry grew. There was extensive use of paper in 14th-15th century

Coinage

MbT introduced Taken Currency & also issued several different types of gold & silver coins, minted at different places.

A. Kh. introduced Gold coins or "Dinars" after his S. India conquest. Copper coins were few & dateless

Coinage system developed in Sultanate period. A. Kh. issued Gold Dinars. It was issued many types of silver "Tankas". During Khalfi rule, 1 Silver Tankas was divided into 40 Tittals & during Tughlaqs, 1 Silver Tankas = 50 Tittals

Society

Hindu soc^y remain^d largely unchanged in this per^d

Hindu Society

Secleⁿ of women & wearing "Purdah" became rife in upper class Hindu ♀

Trad^e caste sys., with Brah^{ms} on top of soc^y pyramid, contd.

Subserv^t. posⁿ of ♀ contd. Sati was widely prevalent.

Arabs & Turks brought "Purdah" sys^m in Ind^a

Lower caste Hindu converts were also not given equal respect.

Muslim Society

Dur^t & Sult^e per^d, Mus^{lm} soc^y remain^d div^d into several ethnic & racial gr^{ps}.

Mus^{lm} nobles occu^d high offices. Very rarely did Hindus get high offices.

Turks, Iranians, Afghans & Ind^a mus^{lm} dev^d & there were no intermarriages b/w them.

Sometimes, Brah^{ms} were exemp^d from paying Jiziyah.

Jiziyah

Hindus were consid^d "Zimmis" or Protec^d People, for which they were forced to pay a tax - "Jiziyah".

FST separ^d it from land tax & made Jiziyah a separate tax.

Init^{ly}, Jiziyah was a part of land tax

Music

Mus^l Lit
↳ Pg 25-4. in Pr
also Khayal + Tarana!
Also, Zill, Maan, Saggi

Turks intro^d new music^l instr^{ts} such as Rabab & Sarang in South Asia

The Ind^a classical "Raga-darpan" was translated into Pers^{an} during FST's reign.

Pir Bhodan a Sufi saint, was a great mus^l of this per^d

Raja Man S. Tomar also encou^d the compo^s of a great music^l work "Man Kautuhul" Didn't write
↓
Man S. To^m
∴ Man Kaut

The imp^t. phase of music^l dev^t was the time of Amir Khusrau. He intro^d new ragas like: "Ghora", "Sarangi" & "Airman".
He evolved a new style of singing, called "Dawwali" by blend^g Hindu & Persian cle^{ts}.
He also intro^d "Ghazal" style of song in India. He also invented "Sitar".

Raja Tan Singh Tomar of Gwalior was a patⁿ of Dhrupad genre (Hind^u Class^{ic} Mus^l).
He had Swami Haridas (Vrindavan) & his disciple "Tansen" in his court, specia^l in Dhrupad style. He confer^d on him, the hon^{or}ific title: "Tansen".

- Khus^{ro}'s 5 Maj^{or} Pers^{an} Wo^{rks}: 1. Khamsa 2. Sitar Khusro 3. Laila Majnu 4. Aina-i Sikandari 5. Hasht Bihisht

Literature

"Nuh Sipihr"
↳ On Mubarak Shah

Theory of Poet's } Main Themes
↳ His

* Del. Sult's love for Ara^c & Pers^u lit^{re} brought patr^{ts} to many Pers^u scho^{ls}. Also, an Octal Gr^d Plan un^t Mugh Arch^{ite} (Hum's Tomb) were main themes

Amir Khusrau (1252-1325) was the fam^o Pers^u writer of the per^d. He wrote a no. of poems, experim^{ts} in many poetic forms & crea^d a new style of Pers^u poet^{ry} in Ind^{ian} cont^{ext} - "Sabag-i-Hind" (The Indian Style). He wrote mainly in Pers^u, but also in Hindi.

Also, an Octal Gr^d Plan un^t Mugh Arch^{ite} (Hum's Tomb) were main themes
Theology, Poetry & History
Nuh Sipihr = (B. Mubarak Shah) (Khalifa)
(A. Kh's conquests)
Tughlaq Nama (Epic of G. Tughlaq)
Ibrahim-us-Sadain
Miftah ul Futuh
Hasan Nizami - wrote "Tajul Maasir" (12th - 13th Cen.)
Ailab
1st offi^l hist^{ry} of Del. Sult^{an}
Mirhaj-us-Siraj - Wrote "Tabaqat-i-Nasari" (His^{to}ry of Mus^{lim} dyn^{asties} till 1260)

Persian

"Tutinama" (Tales of a parrot) by Zia Nakhshabi was the 1st Pers^u transl^{ation} of Sans^{crit} stories of the same genre. It was later transl^{ated} into Turkish & other Euro^{pean} lang.

Ziyauddin Barani - wrote "Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi" & "Fatawa-i-Jahandari"
Tariqat-i-Firoz Shahi, Khatma-i-Jahandari
Abdul Isami - wrote "Futeh-us-Salatin" → फतेह उस
Al Biruni's "Kitab-ul-Hind" is the most fam^o Arabic work of this per^d.

Sequels of Rajatarangini
1. Rajatarangini (by Jenghaja)
2. Jaina R'ni (by Srivastava)
3. Rajavalipataka (by Prayagbhata)
4. Chaturth R'ni (by Sukta)

Sanskrit

"Rajavivoda" - Sans^{crit} biog^{raphy} of Sult^{an} Mahmud Begarha of Guj^{arat} was writ^{ten} by his court poet Udayaraja
↳ उदयराज

Many Sans. stories & works were writ^{ten} in medi^{eval} & mus^{lim} eras transl^{ated} to Persian
↳ 1300 Sans^{crit} works to Pers^{ian} EST!
Evol^{ved} dur^{ing} 7th - 14th Cen.
Fam^o histories of Rajput Kings like "Prithvirajvijaya" & "Hammirama Ravya"
पृथ्वीराजविजय हम्मिरमहाकाव्य
The fam^o "Rajatarangini" by Kalhana (12th Cen.) belong^s to this per^d. It was a hist^{ory} of the Kings of Kashmir
↳ राजतरंगिणी

Sufi saints, like Chishtis, used Hindi, while compos^{ing} devo^{tional} songs to reach out to a wider aud^{ience}.

Hindi

Kabir adop^{ted} a Hindi style, "Uttarasi", filled with paradoxes & enigmas. Tulsidas used "Awadhi" dial^{ect}, Mirabai "Marwari" dial^{ect} & Surdas "Braj Bhasha".

Many Rajput reel^{ed} patr^{ts} poetry in Rajas^{thani} dialect of Hindi, glorify^{ing} & bras^{ing} ery & chivalry. E.g. - "Prithviraj Raso" (by Chand Bardai), "Visaldeva Raso", "Hammir Raso".
Nusrat Shah patr^{ts} Ben^{gali} transl^{ation} of Mahab^{harata}

Assamese
13th Cen. wo^{rks} of Hemabharaswati Parakhadharita & Hara Gauri Samyada
Orissa
Early works of Saraladasa

Sul^{tan} of Bijap^{ur}, Ibrahim Adil Shah wrote a book on music in Dakhni

Urdu

The works of Amir Khusrau are said to have laid its found^{ation}

Deriv^{ed} its base from W. Ind^{ian} dial^{ect} to ard. Delhi, aka "Khari Boli"
Hindustani/Hindavi/Dehlavi/Rakhta is the moth^{er} of modern Hindi & Urdu
"Charyapads" (Folk songs) were earli^{est} Ben^{gali} compos^{ings}
Imp^{ort} Works
1) Early works of Kavindra & Sriharanandi
2) Lit^{er} dur^{ing} Bhakti mov^{ement}
Bhakti cult led to the fur^{ther} dev^{elop} of Assam^{ese}, Oriya, Gujarati & Marathi lang. Vijayanagara Emp^{ire} patr^{ts} Telugu & Kannada literature

Architecture

Distinct Features of Sultanate Architecture

Inter of arches, domes & minarets

Decor using Arabic script & colour of build using marble, red & yellow sandstones

Dev of True Arch

Popularity of painted arches (gen) & 4-centred arches (by Tughlaqs)

Use of lime mortar to firmly bind the stones together

In Islamic arch also, the skill of Indian stonemasons was greatly used

During the early Turkish period, many temples & other structures were destroyed & the material obtained therefrom were used to build Islamic Architecture

Mamluk Arch

A.Kh.'s tombs & a Madrasa is also located in Qutub Complex

Khajji Arch

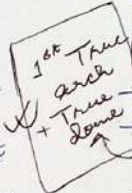
Qutub Minar - 71 m tower, dedicated to Sufi saint Qutubuddin Bakht Kakai. Built in stages by Alauddin, Iltutmish & FST

Alauddin Darwaza in Qutub Complex (by A.Kh.) & Jamat Khana Masjid / Khajji Masjid, at Nizam by Khizr Khan, A.Kh.'s son

Quwat-ul-Islam Mosque (Qutub Mosque) - Mosque in Qutub complex, commissioned by Alauddin. Built using ruins of 27 Hindu & Jain temples.

Red stone Minar

Salient features include a distinct influence of Seljuk arch, also, Alauddin Darwaza had the following specialities:



South gateway of Quwat mosque. Employment of the true arch, shaped like a pointed horseshoe (first in India) -> Use of bold & contrasting red sandstone, with white marble. -> Use of lotus bud finials on the inner side of the arch.

Adhai din Ka Jhonpra - One of the oldest mosques in Ajmer & in India. Built by Alauddin, beautified by Iltutmish. May have used temple ruins. Gradual Dev of domes & true arch is seen in tombs of Iltutmish & Balban.

Extends Arab calligraphy, marble latticed window & the 1st true dome built in India.

Tughlaq Arch

Ghiyas's tomb has a Kalasha on top, an influence of Hindu temple arch

Palace complex called Tughlaqabad, with its beautiful lake (by Ghiyas Tughlaq), Tombs of Ghiyas (by MBT) and Feroz Shah Kotla Fort (by FST)

Lodi Arch

"Bada Gumbad", "Shish Gumbad" & Sik Lodi's Tomb in Lodi Gardens, New Delhi.

It is characterized by: -> Use of stone rubble as principle material. { Also seen in Hindola Mahal, Mandu } -> "Battering" or sloping walls & bastions for support & structure (aka Buttress) -> Emergence of a 4-centred arch & pointed dome -> Octagonal plan of tomb building -> Use of cheap grey stone in some buildings

Regional Arch

In the east, Bengal & Jaipur school developed, characterized by drop arches, diagonal brick arrangement & curved roofs, arches, beams (Jaipur mosque)

In the FST Kotla fortress, stands an old, polished Topra Asekan pillar, brought from Topra Kalan (Haryana) on FST's orders.

Fusion of Hindu & Islamic architectural forms in Gujarat (West); Malwa, Dhar, Mandu (Central); Bahmani (Deccan) & Vijayanagara (South).

Hoyasala Empire

- * Period: 10th - 14th cent.
- * Ruled: Most of K'taka, parts of [TN (fertile plains north of Kaveri), AP, Tel'g]
- * Cap^l: Ear^l Belur, later Halebidu = Dvarasamudra

Imp^t Kings

Vishnuvardhana

- Fought with the W. Chalukya overlords of Hoysalas → TN
- Wrested Gangavadi from Cholas in 1116 (Battle of Talakkad)
- Moved cap^l from Belur to Halebidu
- Orig^l foll'd J'ism. Later convert'd to Hindu Vaish'ism under Ramanyacharya
- Takkolam - Cho - Rash
- Talakkad - Cho - Hoy

Veera Ballala - II

- Freed Hoysalas from W. Chal'ya subordⁿ in 1187
- Helped Cholas defeat the aggressive Pandyas
- Ass'd (Cholarajyabharatishacharya), (Dakshin Chakravarti)
- Faced 4-way tussle with Pandya, Kakatiya & Seuna (Yad's of Devagiri) K'doms and domin'd all of them

Veera Ballala - III

- Recap'd territ^y in Tamil regⁿ from Pandya's, ∴ united N & S of the k'dom
- Adm'd a part of Hoysala heg'd in S. Deccan
- Resis'd Del Sult^e attacks from Tiruvannamalai
- Died after 3 decades of resis^e in the Battle of Madurai, 1343

Other Kings

- Vira Narasimha
- Vira N. Simha - II
- Vira Someshwara
- Nripa Kama - II (aka Permanadi)

An elite, well-train'd force of bodyguards, called "Garudas" protect'd royal joint^s at all times.

→ In Dvarasamudra Halebidu! NOT Garudas here! That's la 20

Economy

- King gave land grants as service reward to offic^{es}. They acted as landlords for agricul^t tenants. Rev^{ues} collect'd from peasants
- 2 Types of landlords ("Garudas")
 - "Prajagov^a" - Low stat^s
 - "Prabhu Gov^a" (Wealthy lord) - also a (may be) Chief Treas^r = "Mahabhandari" (NOT, Pol^e)
- Orch^{ds}, spices, cattle reard (in highlands) & paddy, corn (in plains). Many irriⁿ tanks
- Impert of horses, rich trade with China & W. Asia. Land rev^{ue} = (Siddhaya) & many oth^r taxes collect'd by vill^l ass^{es} by Gram-aks^{as}

Admⁿ

- K'dom divid'd into: "Nadu" > "Vichaya" > "Kampana" > "Desha"
- At the centre, Sen^r Min^{is} = "Panch Pradhan"
- For Affairs = "Sandhisagrati"
- Chief Treas^r = "Mahabhandari"
- Army Chief = "Dandanayaka"
- Chief Just^{ic} = "Dharmadhikari"
- Prov^{es} had correspnd deputies, Des^{as} under the mili. govⁿ of prov^{ce}
- Dandanayaka
- Heggaddes & Garudas work'd under the Prov^l Gov^r

Religion

- Basava's "Lingayatism", Adi Shankara's "Advaita Vedanta", Madhvacharya's "Dvaita Vedanta" & Ramanyaj's & Bhakti Vaish'ism gain'd tracⁿ
- J'ism, B'ism ↓
- Jain worship places:
 - Shravanabelagola
 - Panchkuta Basadi (Kambadahalli)
- B'ist worsh^p places:
 - Dambal (K'ka)
 - Balligavi

Archi^{re}

- Style: Unique "Karnata Drav^{da}" form of Drav^a arch^{re}. Attenⁿ to exquisite detail & skill'd crafts^{hp} in intricate carv^{gs} on Vinaya
- Sculpt^{re} too has deli^{cy} in femiⁿe beauty
- Chennakesava Temple, Belur, 1117;
- Hoysaleswara Temple, Halebidu, 1121;
- Chennakesava Temple, Somnathapura, 1279
- are sculpt^l masterpieces, with other temples at Arasikere, Amruthapura, Belavadi, Nuggihalli, Hosaholu etc.

Lit^{re}

- Apart from pop^l Sans^{crit} lit^{re} (Karnata lit^{re}) was Daddala's patri^d, esp^l "Champu" style
- "Yashodhodharacharita" (by Kann. Jain monk Janna)
- "Jagannatha Vijaya" (by a Brah^m Rudrabhatta in Champu)
- "Girijakalyana" (by a Linga-ist Sri^l Hanikara in Champu)
- In Sans^{crit}, Madhvacharya wrote "Rigbhisya"

Society

- Upper class ♀ were well off, lower class ♀ suffer'd more
- Sati, Prostitⁿ, Caste Sys. prev^l "Devadas^{is}" (Tew^l Danc^{es}) commⁿ
- Influx of foreiⁿ a/c of trade from W. Asia & China
- Temple build^g sustain'd the livelihoods of many.

- * Period: 1163-1323
- * Ruled: Areas around Orugalleu (Wara^l), in the dry uplands of N. Telangana & parts of Coastal Andhra
- * Cap^l: Orugalleu (modⁿ Warangal), Tel^a. 1st Cap^l Hanamakonda - Tel^a only (Near War^l)
- * Origin: Early mem^{ns} of Kaka^a Dyn^d served as mil^l generals of the Rashtra^{as} & then as feuda^{ry} subordinat^{es} under Kalyani (Westⁿ) Chalukyas.
- * Lang: Telugu & not Kannada, as under Wⁿ Chalukyas

Imp^t Kings (& Queen!)

- Prataparudra-I
 - ↳ Und^r Him, Kak^a decl^d sev^{ty}. Begⁿ Tel^u usage in ins^{ns}
- Ganapati Deva
 - ↳ Most imp. King
 - ↳ Expand^d territ. in Telugu lowlands
- Rudramadevi
 - ↳ One of the very few queens in Indⁿ history.
- Prataparudra-II
 - ↳ A. Kh loot^d

Archi^{re}

- ↳ Notable Trends:
 1. Constrⁿ of irri^g reser^{voirs} in the uplands. By G. Deva called "Tanks" (Pakhal Lake)
 2. Constrⁿ of upland temples
- ↳ Rudreswar Swami / 1000 Pillar Temple
- ↳ Ramappa Temple
- ↳ Warangal Fort
- ↳ "Kota Gulli" - Ghampur Temples
- ↳ "Kak^a Toranam^s" - Divⁿ arch^s
- ↳ III to Sanⁱ Stu^a → aka "Kala Toram^s"

Society

- ↳ Kakatiyas were Shudras, & proudly so.
- ↳ Society was fluid & caste identities not strict
- ↳ Egalitⁿ norms & occupⁿ wasn't determ^d by birth
- ↳ Agrarⁿ popuⁿ grew

(Italⁿ) trav^ler Marco Polo vis^d Kak^a K[']dom dur^g Rud^{ra} vi^{'s} ten^{re} & prais^d her admⁿ style

1289-93

Religion

J[']isim Sha[']isim Va[']isim

Decline

- ↳ In 1309, Prataparudra-II gave in to the forces of Malik Kafur, sent by A. Kh
- ↳ Later Tughlaks & then Musunuri Nayakas ruled the region
- ↳ By 15th Cen., the territ^o came under Bah['] & Vija['] Emp.

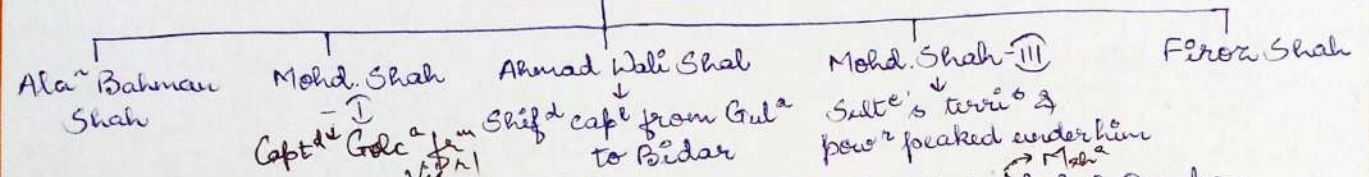
Koh-i-Noor Diam^d, now set in Brit^{sh} Crⁿ, was mined & 1st own^d by Kak^{'a} Dyn^{'s}

This aka Rudreswar Temple!

Bahmani Sultanate

- * For stable prov^l admⁿ in Deccⁿ, **Mbt** appear'd a **Sada Amir** (Head of 100 vill^g) named **Hasan Gangu**. In **1347** he est^d an indep^t state, under a new title.
- * **Found^r**: **Alauddin Bahman Shah** * **Period**: **1347 - 1526** → **Till Mugh**
- * **Cap^l**: **Gulbarga, later Bidar** * **1st indep^t Mus^m K'dom of Deccⁿ**, ruled by **total 14 Sul^{ts}**

Imp^t Rulers



* **Extent**: Arab^{ic} Sea to Bay of Ben^g. On the west, Goa to Dabhol & Bombay. On the east, Kakinada (AP) to the mouth of Krishna

Firearms were used in warfare

Mahmud Gawan

Gawan Bahmani
Nobles disliked Gawan & convinced Sul^{tn} to order his execution!

- ↳ Pers^{ian} merchant
- ↳ Came to Ind^a at 42 & join'd the services of Bahmani Sultⁿ
- ↳ Grad^{ly} became the Prime Min^{er} due to pers^{ian} virtues
- ↳ Led simple life, mathematician, loyal to K'dom
- ↳ Made endow^{ts} for a college in Bidar in Pers^{ian} arch^{ite}

- ↳ Military genius & titled "Khwaja-i-Jahan"
- ↳ Cong^d the Vijay^{nt} terr^o upto Kanchi, capt^d Goa, Dabhol, Konkan, Krish-Goda
- ↳ Waged wars agaist the emp. of Odisha, Vijay^{nt} & sea pirates on the Arabian Sea
- ↳ Capt^d & imp^t ports & streng^d trade with Iran & Iraq

- In ev^l pres^{ent}, Khilisa was kept for Sultⁿ
- ↳ He carri^d many inter admⁿ reforms
- ↳ He ↑ Sultⁿ's contr^l over nobles & prov^les by send^g central off^{rs}
- "**Ataladars**" in pres^{ent} to control most of the ports.
- ↳ He reduc^d the allowa^{nc}es of irrespec^{te} nobles.
- ↳ He was liber^{al} & medi^{at}d b/w old Mus^m imm^{ts} in Deccan (Deccanis) & new Mus^m imm^{ts} (Afaqis/Pardis)

Admⁿ

- ↳ K'dom was div^d into 4 prov^les
- "**Tarafs**" - Bidar, Berar, **Dakhat** & **Gulbarga**
- ↳ Mohd-I also annex^d Golconda from Vij^{nt}
- ↳ Prov^les were gover^d by "**Tarafdar**" / "**Subedar**"
- ↳ "**Khalisa land**" - land used for royal expenses was center^l maintⁿ
- ↳ Salary of nobles was fix^d & was given in cash or land ("**Jagir**") grants.
- ↳ Sul^{tn} depend^d on "**Amirs**" (Deccanis & Afaqis) for mil. support.

Not also serv^{ed} in Shirdi, Ahmad

Decline

- ↳ After Gawan's death, many prov^l gov^{ts} start^d decl^d indep^{ce} & Bah^{mani} K'dom slowly broke up
- ↳ By **1526**, Bah^{mani} K'dom had disintegr^d into 5 indep^t Sult^{ns}. They were:
 - The Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar
 - The Adil Shahis of Bijapur
 - The Qutb Shahis of Golkonda
 - The Imad Shahis of Berar
 - The Barid Shahis of Bidar
- ↳ They form^d a league of states, streng^d Mus^m by matrimon^l allia^{nc}es. They could, the rival^{ry} agaist Vijay^{nt}

- 1) Ahma - Ni
- 2) Bij - adi
- 3) Go - Du
- 4) Ber - Jma
- 5) Bidar - Bary

Conflicts b/w Bah^{mani} K'dom & Vij^{nt} Emp. were due to - Terr^o (Control of Konkan in Marathwada, Raichur doab & Krish-Goda) & Ecoⁿ (Control of for^{tr} trade with W.Asia) motives. Due to inter warfare, they couldn't check Portuguese influ^{nc}

Vijayanagara Empire

Dinara = A, K & 60
Gru^o

Hampi ruins
Other Vij^a Monum^{ts}

Architecture

Srirangam Copper Plate
Inscr^{ns} by Deva Raya II
(Genealogy & achiev^{ts} of Vij^a rulers)

Sources

Numismatics

Varaha' God coin in Vij^a
Many coins by Vij^a rulers showing their titles & achievements

Literature

An imp^t feat^{re} of Vij^a admⁿ was "Amara-Nayaka" sys^m. Top army off^{rs} = "Nayakas". They were grant^d land in lieu of serv^{cs}, viz admⁿ, tax collecⁿ, rais^d army, maintaiⁿ weap^{ns}, hor^s, etc. These lands = "Amaram". "Amaⁿ Nay^a" sent trib^{ts} & help^d King with army. In 17th cent., many feud^l Nay^a decl^d indepnd & contrib^d to Vij^a defeat in Battle of Talikota.

- 1. 1420 ← KDR; Feud^l by Krishna Deva Raya
- 2. 1520: KDR; Feud^l by Maduravijayan^a
- 3. 1534 ← KDR; Feud^l by Gangavati
- 4. 1500-16: KDR ← Manucharitam
- 5. 1443: Deva Raya II ← by Alkassim Piddanna
- 6. 1333-47: Harihara I

Indigen^s
↳ Amuktamalyada
↳ Maduravijayan^a
↳ Manucharitam

Forⁿ Tra^{ns}
↳ Nicolo de Conti (Italy)
↳ Domingo Pais (Portu^g)
↳ Fernao Nuniz (-)
↳ Duarte Barbosa (-)
↳ Abdur Razzak (Persia)
↳ Ibn Battuta (Morocco)

Stru^{ct} b/w Vij^a & Madurai Sult^e
basted for 4 decas^{es} Maduravijaya^m
descri^{es} Kumarakampana's expe^d
He annex^d Madu^r from Sul^{ts} & Vij^a Emp. extend^d till the South^{ern} tip of Rameswaram

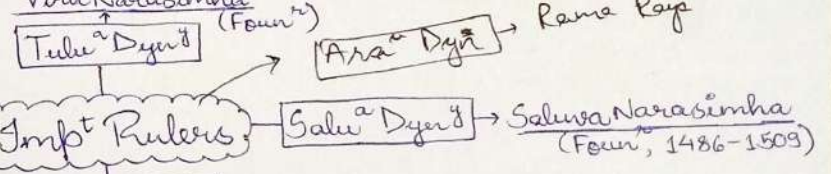
The Emp. includ^d people fr^{om} the Tamil, Telugu & Kannada cult^l & lingu^{is} regions

Political History

P/W (1336 & 1646, Vij^a Emp. was ruled by 4 dynes - Sangama, Saluva, Taluva & Aravidu. In 1336, Vij^a K'dom was found^d by 2 bro^s - Harihara & Bukka of Sang^a Dyn^y with its capt^l city - Vij^a on the banks of Tung^a

- 1) Harihara & Bukka were feud^{ls} of Kakat^{as} (Warangal) & later serv^d Kampili state
- 2) They were feud^{ls} of Hoys^{alas} & belong^d to K[']taka.

Hari & Bukka were help^d & inspir^d by contemp^o saint Vidyanarya in the est^l of k'dom. To revere him, they est^d Vidyanagara/Vij^a on Tung^a's banks



→ 1422-46
Deva Raya II (No clear win over Bahmⁿⁱ Sult^e)

Sang^a Dyn^y

Imp^t Rulers

Salu^a Dyn^y

Had great mil. abil^{ty}. He check^d the invad^{ng} forces of Deccⁿ Sult^{es} that had replaced Bahmⁿⁱ K'dom. Mus^lim armies were defea^t in Battle of Dinara by him. He defea^t Bijaⁿ's army of Dornal Adil Shah & capt^d Raichur doab in 1520. He then capt^d Bidar & Gulbarga. He capt^d Odisha & then defea^t Rajaputi ruler Prataprudra to cong^l Telan^a

Krishna Deva Raya (1509-1529)

KDR himself wrote a Telugu work "Amuktamalyada" & Sans^{crit} works - "Jambavati Kalyanam" & "Ushaparinayan". Suburb Tirumala was laid out to hon^o his queen Tirumala Devi, while Nagalapuram was named after his moth^r Nagaladevi by KDR.

Was friend^d with Portug^u. Albuquerque's ambass^{es} were in KDR's court. Was a Vaish^{nav}ite, but respect^d all relig^{ns}. Great patrⁿ of art, lit^{re}, aka "Andhra Bhoja". 8 emul^{ts} scho^{ls}, called "Ashtadiggajas" were at his court, includ^d - Alkassim Piddanna, aka "Andhrakaavita Pitamah" who wrote "Manucharitam" & "Harika^{thasaram}". Pizigali Surama & Tenali Ramakrishna were also imp^t scho^{ls}.

KDR built the fam^o Vittala^s & Hazara Ramaswamy temp^{les} at Vij^a & added huge "Gopurams" (Gateways) to many S. Ind^{ian} temp^{les}. He repair^d most temp^{les} in S. Ind^{ia} & Tirupati tem^{ple} flour^{ish} dur^{ing} his time.

By Deva Raya Not KDR

Who "Tattva-sangraha" → Vij^a v. Bah^u (Louis)

Both Sans^{crit}

After KDR, Achyuta Deva R & Venk^{ata} succed^d. Dur^{ing} Aravidu rul^{er} Rama Raja, forces of Bijaⁿ, Ah^{mad}, Gol^{conda} & Bid^{ar} comb^d & defea^t him

Nilakan^{tha} Somayaji - Math^{ur}, Nandi Thirumana - Pai^{yana}, jatap^{al}harasamam

at Battle of Talaiakota (1565) aka "Rakshasa Thangadi". The city of Vij^a was demol^{ish}d. How^{ev}r, Arav^{id} rul^{er} - Tirumala, Sri Ranga & Venkata II ruled Vij^a K'dom for anoth 30 yrs. Last rul^{er} of Vij^a K'dom - Sri Ranga III (ruled from Penikonda & Chandragiri)

Vijayanagara Empire

(Contd.)

Admⁿ

No Valamadu b/w Mand^a & Nadu, as in Chola

Un Naya

Emp "Mandala" "Nadu" "Sthala" "Grana"

Mand^a ruled by "Mandalaswar" "Nayaka"

Full pow^{rs} to local auth^{es} in admⁿ

Land rev^{ue} = 1/6 Prod^{ce} tributes from vassals, taxes on other prof^{ns}

As earl, NOT 1/2 as in Sult^a

Society

Tax bas^d on qual^{ty} of land, size

Sang^a rul^{es} = Shaiv^{ites}, with Fan^d deity = "Virupaksha"

Other dyn^{ies} = Vaish^{ites}, Rama-nuja's "Srinivasharavuni" popu^r

All kings tol^d "Reli^g Freed^m" "Borbasal^s"

Musl^{im} → emp^{lo}d in admⁿ Free to build mosq^s & usor^s p

Many temp^{les}, festi^{vs}, epics & puranas were popu^r

Eff^{ct} & org^d army. It had caval^y, infan^{try}, artil^{lery} & eleph^{ts} High bred horses import^d from Arabia & Gulf, thru the busy Malabar port.

In "Amara Nayaka" sys^m, top army comman^{ds} were paid by land grants ("Amaram") Sold^{rs} were usu^{lly} paid in cash.

King = Abs. auth^{ty}, High^{est} Court of appeal
 Succ^{es} ~ Heredi^{ty} Soneti^{es} by force, e.g. - Salu^u Naras^a aft^r Sang^a Dyn^{ty}
 King help^d by Coun^{til} of Min^{is}
 Harsh punish^{ts}: mutil^{ate}, throw^s to eleph^{ts}

4 maj^r Hindu castes pre-va-lent - "Manucharitan"
 Rich bail^{ds} & luxur^{ous} life
 Silk, Cott^{on} dresses, scuts, flow^{ers}, ornam^{ts} were used.
 "Huge hou^{ses}, many serv^{ants}" - Paes
 "Slav^{es} dance, mus^{ic}, wrec^{ks}, gamb^l" - Conti

1. Musl^{im} nota^{ble} in pill^{ars}
2. 7 Fort^s of city
3. Mand^a bla^{ck} poli^{tics} st^{ill} exist

Culture

Chief charac^{ter}: Constr^{uct} of 1 Tall "Rajagopurams" Gateways & 20 "Rajaramandapams" (Open Pav^{ilions}) with carved pillars, for seat & deity on foot^{stool}, in tem^{ple} premi^{um}

Scul^{pture} on pill^{ars} were distinct. Horse was most common^d found scul^{pture} on pillars. Large Mand^{as} had 100-1000 pill^{ars}. "Amman" shrines were add^d to many exist^{ing} tem^{ples} for God's consort/Croddesses

Most imp^t temp^{les} by DD: Vittalasiswari (Virupaksha) Tem^{ple} & Hazara Rameswari Tem^{ple} in ruins of Hampi. Vij^{ayanagara} Emp's cap^{ital}. Oth^{er} are: Varadhara^{ja} Tem^{ple} & Ekamparanatha Tem^{ple} at Rameswari

Huge Gopu^{rs} at Tiruvannamalai & Chidambaram, & many oth^{er} built by Nayaka rul^{es} are imp^t. Metal images of KDR & his Queens at Tirupati show metal casting, besides mus^{ic}-danc^e patr^{on}d by Vij^{ayanagara} rul^{es}

Sans^{crit}, Telu^{gu}, Kanna^{da}, Tam^{il} flow^{ed} as lang^{uages}, along with much lit^{erature} in Sans & Telu. Lit peak d^{uring} KDR's reign. He himself wrote works in Sans. & Telu. His court poet Allasani Peddanna was a great Telugu scho^{lar}.

4. Isla^{mic} influ^{ence} - Arch^{itecture}, Domes
5. Step Tak^{es}

No improv^{ment}, but some leav^{er}d
 Gangadevi (Humarkampani's wife) wrote "Maduravijayan", Hama-nura, Tirumalamma great poets
 Many ♀ in palaces as dan^{cers}, serv^{ants}, help^{ers} - Navira

"Devadasi danc^e" in temp^{les} - Paes
 Polyg^{amy} in royal fam^{ily}. "Sati honor^{able}" - Navira

Economy

Vij^{ayanagara} = 1 of the rich^{est} emp^{ires} in world - For^{est} Trad^e
 Chief occu^{ptions}: Agri^{culture}, Rul^{es} boost^{ed} it by irri^{gation} faci^{es}, tanks, (dams on Tung^{abhadra} & Canals)

Many indus^{tries}, viz. metal cast^{ing} & oth^{er} org^{anized} in guilds (Diam^{ond} mines in Kurnool & Anantapur) fur^{ther} boost^{ed} trade in Vij^{ayanagara}

Chief gold coin: "Varaha" but new^{er} & meas^{ures} vari^{ed} from pl. to pl.
 Inland trade in Emp., Coast^{al} trade from Mala^{bar} coast, mainly Cannore

seaport & Overseas trade with Arab^{ia}, Pe^{rsia} & Both^{Asia}, Sen^{egal}, Portu^{gal} (on West) & Burma, Malay & China (on East) flow^{ed}.

Art of ship-build^{ing} dev^{eloped}.
 Main export items: Cotton-Silk clo^{thes}, Spices, Rice, Iron, Saltpetre, Sugar.
 Import items: Hore^s, pearls, coral, copper, China silk, velvet clo^{thes}.

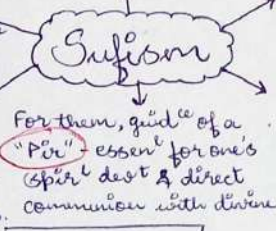
But Ho^{use} Rani^{ty} Tem^{ple} by KDR!

Bhakti Movement

- * Begin: 7th - 8th cen. in TN-K' taka - Kera'a by Shai'te Nayanars & Vais'te Alvars and Pallavas, Pand^{as}, Coo^{as}. Spread to N-Ind^a, Ben^l & peak^d: 15th - 17th cen.
- * Influ^e: Arvi^l of Isl^{'c} ideals: Monotheism, Bro^{'hood}, No rituals, No class-div^{ns}, Sufi saints.

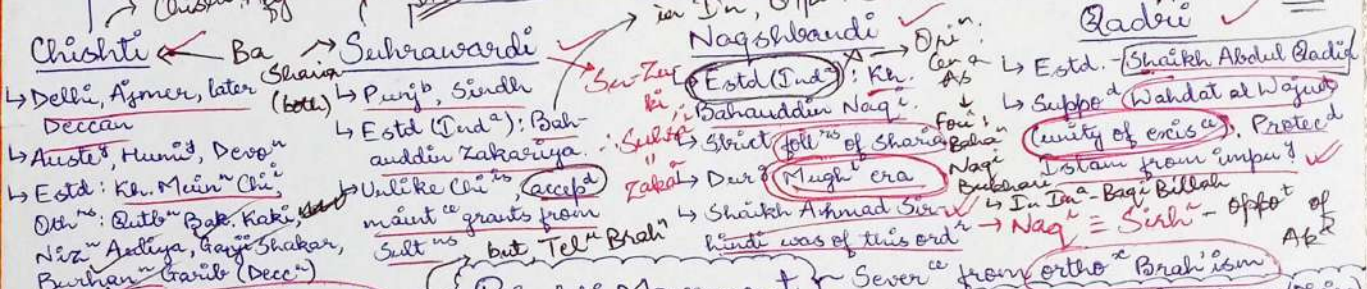
Sufis had mus^{'c} cong^{res} or "Sama" in "Khanqahs", perf'd with "Qawwalis".
 "Ziyarat" (Pilgrimage of "Dargah"/"Mazar" i.e. tomb shrine of Sufi saints) bec^{'m} popular. Sufi^m inspir^{'d} Bhakti cult (love & devoⁿ) & later Akbar in his reli^{'s} outlook.
 Sufis were org'd in "Silsilas" (orders) of "Pirs" & "Murids". They lived preach^{'d} in "Khanqahs" (Hospices) led by the "Pir"/"Shaykh"/"Murshid". Most Pirs perf'd miracles.

Princ^{'les}: Toler^{'ce} Medit^{'n}, Charity, Fasting, Ascet^{'m}, Pray^{'rs}, Good Ac^{'ns}, Pilgrim^{'s}, Love, Devoⁿ



Lib'l reform mov^{'t} with myst^{'l} ideas wit^{'n} Isl^{'c} Orig^{'n}; Persia, (In India): 11th cent. Ali Hujwiri of Lahore estd Sufi in Ind^{'n} subc. Was - Kasf ul Majidi
 Stress'd love & devoⁿ for man's reali^m of God. Serv^{'ce} to man = Serv^{'ce} to God. Ortho = Ext'l rituals, but Sufis = Inn'r purity + Self Disc^{'n} for God. Sufi^m & Bhakt. trad^{'ns}, both on doct^{'n} of love & devoⁿ helped bring Hin^{'s} & Mus^{'ms} closer for some time.

Silsilas



Bhakti Movement

Poet - Saints

1. Adi Shankara: 8th - 9th cen, Ker'a. Hin^{'m} Reviv^{'st} Mov^{'t}. "Advaita Vedanta" (Abs. Monism). Also Sri Vai^{'m}.
2. Ramanuja: 11th cen, Sriperum^{'b}, TN. "Vishishtadvaita" (Qual^{'d} Dualism). Saguna Bhakt. Preach^{'d} "Prakritimarga" - Path of Self-surrender. Got low castes to Vais'ism → Aruja, Prabhatti to Saguna Rama.
3. Madhavacharya: 13th cen, K' taka. "Dvaita" (Dual^{'m} of Jiva & Param^{'s}). God, Soul, Matt^{'r} = Real.
4. Nimbarka: 12-13 cen, Jh^{'a}. "Dvaita Advaita" (Diff^{'ce} & Non-Diff^{'ce}). aka Bhedabhed (NOT Adv^{'t}). Nimb^{'s} Sam^{'a}.
5. Vallabhacharya: 15th - 16th cen, Fel^{'a}. "Shuddha Advaita" (Pure Non-dualism). Pushti sect of V'ism.
6. Surdas: Vall^{'s} disci^{'le}. Kris^{'a} cult^{'n} in N. Ind^{'a}. → Shuddh, Pushti.
7. Mirabai: Raj^{'n}. Devo^{'l} Bhajans for Kris^{'a}, disci^{'le} of Raidas. → Also, last, :- Pu^{'t}i.
8. Tulsidas: Devo^{'l} of Rama. Compo^{'d} "Ramcharitmanas" in Awadh^{'i}. Saguna Bhakt. Upheld Caste^{'s}, Tau^{'t} surren^{'r} & faith.
9. Dnyaneshwar/Gnanadeva: Four^{'s} of Bhakt. Mov^{'t} in Mah^{'a} (13th cen) - "Mahat Dhasana". Common^{'d} on Bhag^{'d} Gita = "Gnaneshwari". Opp^{'d} Caste^{'m}, promo^{'d} Bhakt = Way to God.
10. Namdev: Opp^{'d} Idolatory, Priest Dom^{'n}, Caste^{'m}, Tau^{'t} Love. → 14th cen. D-NET (Adv^{'t}), Warkari, Trad^{'n}.
11. Eknath: Opp^{'d} Caste^{'m}, Lov^{'d} lower castes. Many bhajans in Marathi. → 17th cen. Maratha Nat^{'m} (Vittala, Par^{'t}).
12. Tukaram: Sai^{'vaji}'s contem^{'p}. Opp^{'d} soc^{'l} dist^{'ns}. Supple^{'d} Maratha Nat^{'m}.
13. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu: Kris^{'a} saint, refor^{'r} of Ben^{'l}, Achintya Bheda Abheda, Gaudiya V'ism.
14. Ramananda: Bhakt. cult champ^{'ns} of 14th - 15th cen. Blend^{'d} old & new paths. Tau^{'t} Salvo^{'n} = Bhakt. / Pure Devo^{'n}, not Super^{'s}. Unlike the ones before them, not link^{'d} with any reli^{'s} creed, didn't bel^{'ve} in ritu^{'ls}, cere^{'s}. Opp^{'d} Polythe^{'m}, bel^{'d} in 1 God. Tau^{'t} Bhakt = Salvo^{'n}, Fund^{'l} Unity of all Reli^{'ns}. Opp^{'d} idol^{'y}, Nirgunas.
15. Kabir
16. Guru Nanak

Bhakti Movement

(Contd.)

1050, Vishishtadvaita

- Disciples:
1. Kabir, muslim weaver
 2. Raidas, cobler/carpenter
 3. Sena, barber
 4. Sadhana, butcher
 5. Dhanna, Jat farmer
 6. Narahari, goldsmith
 7. Pipa, Rajput prince.

Ramananda

1456
Allahabad, Fall of Ramanuja later, own sect "Rama" Sampradaya. Rama cult, not like Brajgi Samp^a Vishnu

Centri^{no} to Bhakti Movt:
 ① Simpliⁿ of Worship
 ② Emanciⁿ from caste rules.
 Oppo^d Caste^m. Accep^d disci^{les} from all castes.

SAGUNA!

Rama devotee, got to start "Sant Parampara".

Swith's tant^{le} prince^{les} in Hindi at Benar^s, Agra. Lat^r, 1st one to use vern^a med^m to spread ideas

Foll^{rs} = "Kali^{panthis}"

15th Cen

Kabir

Born: Benar^s to a Brahⁿ widow. R^{ais}d by: Mus^m weavers. Inquis^{ive}, least abt Hin^{'sm} in Benar^s.
 Also expos^d to Isla^{'c} ideas. Raman^{'s} init^d him into high^r Hin^{-Mus}. philo^s ideas.

Object: Reconc^{le} Hin^{'sm} & Mus^m, bring harm^t!
 "Hin^{-Mus}: Pets of the same clay"

Pure Devoⁿ = Saloⁿ, Empha^s Pure Heart, Kindness, Hon^{or}, Sincer^y

Oppo^d idol^y, ritu^{ls}. Empha^s Inness of all reli^gns. To him: Rama = Allah, Ten = Mos.

In 1699 G. Gov^d Sin^{'s} creed "Khalsa"
 for equal^y of all people & direct link with train

Guru Nanak

1475
 Born: Talwandi, Lahore. Foun^r of Sikhism
 Oppo^d Caste^m, ritu^{ls} viz. bathing in holy rivers, Oppo^d: idol^y & pilgrim^{age}
 Concept of Reli^g: highly Pract^{ic} & Stric^t Ethical (Intro^d: Langar, Commuⁿ kit^{ch})
 Nankana Sahib (Pak)

Harmoniⁿ Hin^{-Mus}. Foll^{rs}: "Sikhs".
 Died: Barbak Sahib, Kartarpur (Pak)
 "Abide pure amidst the impurities of the world" - G. Nanak
 Saloⁿ = "Guru" + "Shabad" + "Sangat"

Oppo^d self^{ness}, false^d, hypo^{cr}is^y
 Promot^d truth, hon^{or}, kind^{ness}

Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

Tant^{le}: Love + Devoⁿ, Song + Dan^{ce} = Pres^{er}ve of God
 Accep^d disci^{les} from all castes, classes.
 Teach^{ing} widely foll^d till today.

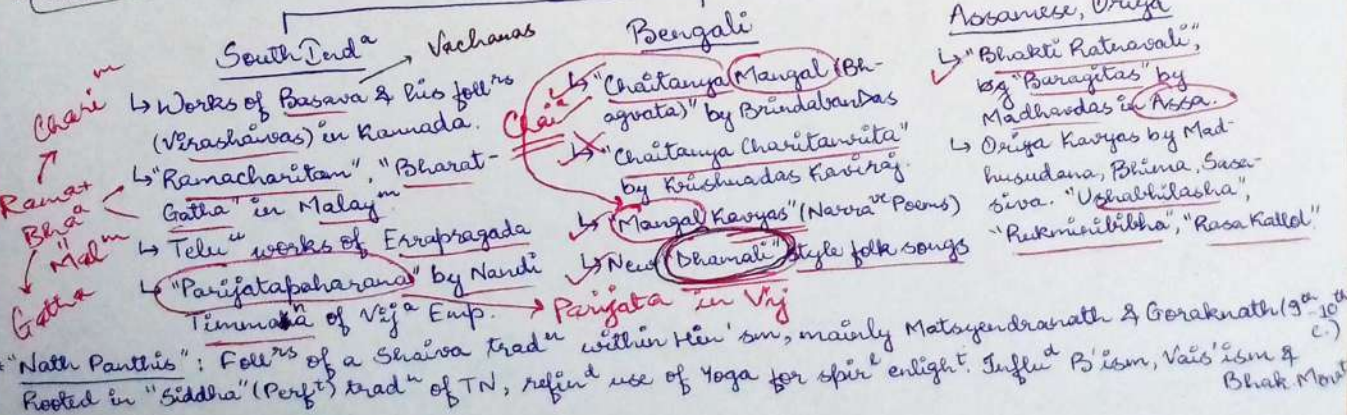
Sai^t-Refer^{re} of Krisⁿa cult, Ben^{ar}, Bel^{ie}d to be Krisⁿ's incarn^{ation} by his devotees
 Foun^r of Achintya Bheda Abheda,
 Foun^r of "Gaudiya (Beng^{'l}) Vais^{'ism}"
 Imp^t Bhakti Movt Ideas
 Oppo^d of caste^m, ritu^{ls}
 Gender = ity
 Love & Pers^{er}l^{Devot}
 Life of serv^{ice}, charity
 Simpli^s of religion

Tant^{le} univ^{er}s^{al} bro^{ther}hood of man, love, peace, Symp^{athy} to down-tro^{dden}. Did "Sankirtana"
 Ecsta^{sic} Mus^{ic}-Dance. Oppo^d Caste^m, Reli^g diff^{er}

Arise, renoun^d world, wand^{er} and. the coun^{try} preach^d

*Chandidas = WB Sai^t

Regional Bhakti literature



*"Nath Panthis": Foll^{rs} of a Shaiva trad^{ition} within Hin^{'sm}, mainly Matsyendrasath & Goraknath (9th-10th Cen). Rooted in "Siddha" (Perf^{ect}) trad^{ition} of TN, refer^{re}d use of Yoga for spir^{it} enlight^{en}. Infl^ued B^{'ism}, Vais^{'ism} & Bhakti Movt

Mughal Empire

Naturalist. Wrote abt Ind's Flora & fauna

Babur (1526-30)

Arabic & Persⁿ scho^r. Wrote memoirs, Tuzki-i-Baburi, in Turkic. Gives an honest a/c of his life & Ind^a

Found^r of Mugh. Emp in Ind^a. Rela^d to Timur from fat^r's side & Chengiz Khan from mot^r's side. Origⁿ name: Zahiruddin Mohd.

Great statesⁿ & found^r of Timurid Dyn^y in Ind^a. Mot^r tongue: Turkic (Chagatai)

Rana Sangha (Mewar) & Daul^t Kh^{an} Lodi inv^{ad} Babur to invade Ind^a

launched 4 exped^{ns} in Ind^a b/w 1517-23.

Also, got out of Samarkand (Uz^b)
Succed^d fat^r Umar Shaikh Mirza as ru^l of Farghana
Soon, lost it to a reb^{el}, later capt^d in Kabul

See!

Died: 1530, Agra. Age - 47
Humayun succ^d

On Bab^r's arriv^e, main r^{ul}^{rs}:
Mus. (5) - Sul^{ts} of Delⁱ, Guj^{at}, Malwa, Beng^{al}, Deccⁿ
Hind (2) - Rana Sangha (Mewar), Vij^{ay} Emp.

In 1528, defeat Meharaj Rai Rajp^{ut} r^{ul}^r of (Malwa) in the Batt^{le} of Chanderi

Military Conquests

Defeat^d pow^{er} of Alghans of Ben^{ar} & Tanu^r & secu^d his pos^s as a r^{ul}^r Batt^{le} of Grogra (Bihar, 1523)

Rana Sangha (Mew^r) mar^{ch} agat Bab^r, see^{ing} that Bab^r didn't return to Kabul. Bab^r defeat^d RaSa in the Batt^{le} of Khanua (Near Agra, 1527). Assu^d: "Ghazi"

I. Lodi was kill^d in the bat^{tle}. Bab^r occu^p Delhi, Humna set^{tle} Agra. Bab^r = "Emp^r of Hind^{us}"

Bab^r's vic^{ry} desp^{ite} less sold^{rs} = Cavalry, Art^{il}^{ry}
Unique Mil^{it} tactics, skill^d use of firearms.

Defeat^d Kamran, Askari. Defeat^d Afghan Sirc^s & regain^d Mugh. terr^{it} of Ind^a. Died 1556.

Humayun (1530-40, 55-56)

In 1540, marri^d Hamida Banu Begum & stay^d in Amarkot (Hindu K^{ing}'dom) of Rana Prasad. Akbar born (1542). Hum then went to Iran

Bab^r's eld^t son (Died Mugh Emp. and 3 bro^s:
Kamran - Kabul, Kandahari; Samit^{hal} to Askari & Akbar to Hindal

Made a treaty with Afg. Sher Khan (Shah) in the East to fight Bahadur Shah of Guj^{at}. Cap^t Guj^{at} & made Akbar the Gov^r

Hum's bro^s refer^{re} to help. ∴ Hum join^t Sh. Kh. alone in Batt^{le} of Bilgram/Kanauj, 1540. Hum was fully defeat^d & beca^m an exile for next 15 yrs.

In Batt^{le} of Chausa, 1539, Sh. Kh. destroy^d Mugh army, Hum fled.

Soon Bab^r's Shah regain^d Guj^{at} & Akbar fled. Simul^t, Sher Khan's pow^r grew in the east

Loss Humayun, ∴ Chausa 96
1st loss of Yudhi

Patrⁿ lit^{er} Malik Mohd. Juyasi wrote "Padmavat" in Hindi dur^{ing} his reign.

Afghan Sirc^s Empire (1540-55) Sher Shah Sirc^s (1540-45)

Patrⁿ art-arch^{it}. Built a new city on Yamu^{na} banks in Del^{i "Purana Pata" & its nos. 6-12 survives. Built a maus^{ole}um at Sasaram (Bihar)}

Found^r: Sher Shah, origⁿ of Farid. Son of Hasan Khan, Jagir ⁱⁿ Sasaram (Bihar) under Lodi^s
∴ Shari = Afgⁿ

Serv^{ant} and Afg. r^{ul} of Bil^{har}, who bid^d him (Sher Khan) won Batt^{le} of Chausa r^{ul} of Del^{i in 1540}

Fought many wars agatst Rajp^{uts} Capt^d Pur^{bi}, Malwa, Sind, Multan, Bundel^{and}. Whole N. Ind^a except Ass^{am}, Nept, Kash^{mir} & Guj^{at}

Sher Shah's Admⁿ

↳ Many debts in Cent^{ral} govt. Key assist^d by 4 min^{ist}^{rs}:
→ Diwan - i-uzarat: Rev. & Fin^{ance} (Wazir)
→ Atiz: Army
→ Rasalat (For^{mer} Min^{ist}^r)
→ Insha: Communi^{ty} Mⁱⁿ^{ist}^r

↳ Improv^d comm^{un}ic^{ation} by lay^{ing} (4) highways.
↳ Rest hou^{ses} were built on highways to help trav^{el}^{ers}

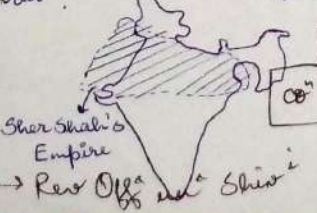
↳ Mil^{it} was well org^{an}ized.
↳ Ideas like prand^{is} of hors^e were bor^{row}ed from A. Kh^{an}
↳ Police was eff^{ect}ive & crime less.

↳ Land rev admⁿ well org^{an}ized. Careful & prompt land surveys. Rev ↑

↳ Cult^{ivat}ed lands: Good Mil^{it} Prod^{uct}
↳ Rev = (4/3) Produce. Cash & Crop

↳ Intro^{duced} sil^{ver} coins "Dams". In circ^{ulation} till (1835)

↳ Emp → 47 "Sarkars", "Parganas"
↳ "Shiqdar" (Law-D^{ist}ric^t) "Munsif" (Judge) admⁿ each "Sarkar"
↳ "Shiq" (Mil^{it}), "Amin" (Land Res.), "Fotedar" (Treas^{ur}er), "Karkun" (Ac^{count}) in each "Pargana". Iqtas also granted.



Intro^{duced} sil^{ver} coins
"Rupiya" → Till 20th cen^{tury}
Rev = sil^{ver} = 55 Sma (Emp^{ire})
Go
Maka
Pur^{bi}
Tanka = sil^{ver} (Del<sup>i)
Rupaka = ...</sup>

Dinar to Dam
Maka
Pur^{bi}
Tanka = sil^{ver} (Del<sup>i)
Rupaka = ...</sup>

Laid found of a multicult Mughal Empire

Brought a stable eco's, effective mil's & usg, social & political reforms, won trust & loyalty of native subjects

Great patron of art, arch, lit & cul. Promoted Q edun & est'd schools for Hindu & Mus, throughout Empire

Reli Tolerance & immerse in hist due to effective reli policy

Akbar (1556-1605)

Succeeded the throne at 14 yrs, after Hum's death. Then, Del was capt'd by Afghans. Fortu'ly, Mugh' won agt' Hemu (Afgh. Comm'n) in the II Battle of Panipat, 1556. Died 1st 5 yrs of Ak's reign, Bairam Khan act'd as his regent. He counsel'd Mugh. Emp. Later, he was sent to Mecca, but kill'd en way.

Abir Vija Swai (Guj) - lead of "Tapa Grachha" or of Svet J'm -> Ak gave Jagat Chakr Sukt

Military Conquests

Began with Malwa Gov in C. Ind. State of Gondwana, Guwa annexed. Defeat'd Afghans & capt'd Guj, Bihar, Ben. Crush'd later rebels. Mugh. Emp. und' Akbar

Pat Haldi of 20 min. of 20 yrs of Ak

Capt'd Purbi, Kahlul & secu'd NW front. Crush'd the rebels by "Koshanai" sect on the NW.

By 1590s capt'd the Decc Sultan. Defeat'd the joint forces of Sultan.



Ranas of Mewar defied despite many defeats. In the Battle of Haldighati, 1576, Rana Pratap Singh was severely defeat'd by Mugh' (und' Man Singh).

Afgh' Mewar's defeat, most Rajp' states accept'd Akbar's suzer. Akbar's Rajp' policy gave wars to Akbar & peace, stabl' & imp posts to Rajp' rul'rs, Ak. abol'd "Pilgrimage Tax" & lat' "Jizya", show'd reli tolerance.

New faith fail'd aft' his death. Even died Akbar, it had only 15 foll'rs, includ' Birbal.

Didn't force anyone to follow the new faith

In 1582, promul'd a new reli - "Din-i-Ilahi" / "Divine Faith": 1 God, Good deeds of all rels on Rationl basis, No dogmas, Bridge reli's diff's.

Religious Policy

Lib' reli' ideas. Causes: Early Sufi contact, Tutor = Abd ul Hatif, marr'd with Rajp' court intell; viz (Shah) Mubarak & his sons - Abul Fazi (Fazl), a non-mus' Emp. Pious mus' aft' marr'd with Jodha Bai (Amber), abol'd Pilgrimage Tax & Jizya (1562). Allow'd his Hindu wives to worship their God.

Invol' scho's of all rels - Hin, J, Mus, Chri, Zoro. Disliked polit' interfe' of Mus' Ulama's. Issu'd "Muzhar" (1579) to claim contr' of all reli' matters.

In 1575, ord'd const' of "Ibadat Khana" (House of Worship) at his new cap' Fateh Sika.

Part of Rev = Cash, land divid' in 4 categories (badas).

Land Rev. Adm

"Zabt Sys" - Tool Mat - Div'd each prov' into rev six, w. rev for each crop, NOT in Guj, Ben.

All appoi' & dismi's by the Emp' himself.

"Ibadat Khana" (House of Worship) at his new cap' Fateh Sika. Tax on CRPS! NOT led! in Zabt. Fix'd duties & salaries of the off'rs & size of contingent.

Land: Polaj (cult' ev' yr), Parauti (1cc in 2 yrs), Chachar (3-4 yrs), Banjar (5 yrs). In "Dah" Sys - Univ' Land Meas. Sys' Rev = Avg yield of last 10 yrs. Fin' Cash Rev = Dakhn.

Improv'd in 1580 by RTM as "Dahsala Sys".

"Mansab" rank was NOT heredit.

"Zat" fix'd pers'l status & sal' req'd to be maint' (Every "Sawar" > 2 horses).

Sys. of adm' of assign' rank (Mansab) to off'rs. Ranks: 10-5000 (nob's) > 5000 (Princes). Ranks "Zat" - "Sawar".

Marr'd Mehrunnisa & titled her "Nur Jahan".

Jahangir (1605-27)

Aft' Ak's death, Salim used throne as "Jahangir" (Coug' of World). Faced many rebels, even by sons - Khusrav & Khusrav (Shah Jahan). Pious mus' & Tolt.

Faced conflicts in Decc & couldn't exp'd Emp. much. Adi Govt' Sph.

Made 4 Mugh. prov' in Decc: Khandesh, Berar, Daulat & Sign' treat' with Bij' & Gol'.

Aurangz was put in control of Decc.

Aurangz was put in control of Decc. Ambic' Rev'd agt' his fat' who ord'd him to go to Kandahar. Kill'd bro' Khusrav to ensure throne.

Don't roy'l household. Promov'd Pers' art - cult' in court.

Nur Jahan

Jah' marr'd in 1611, Mehrunnisa / Nur Jahan (Light of World). Her fam' mem'rs were given imp posts aft' marr'd.

Succ'd in Decc, Annex'd Ahmadz.

Shah Jahan (1627-58). Aft' 1000s of deaths, As Emp', launch'd a long cam' pa' agt' Kanda' in NW.

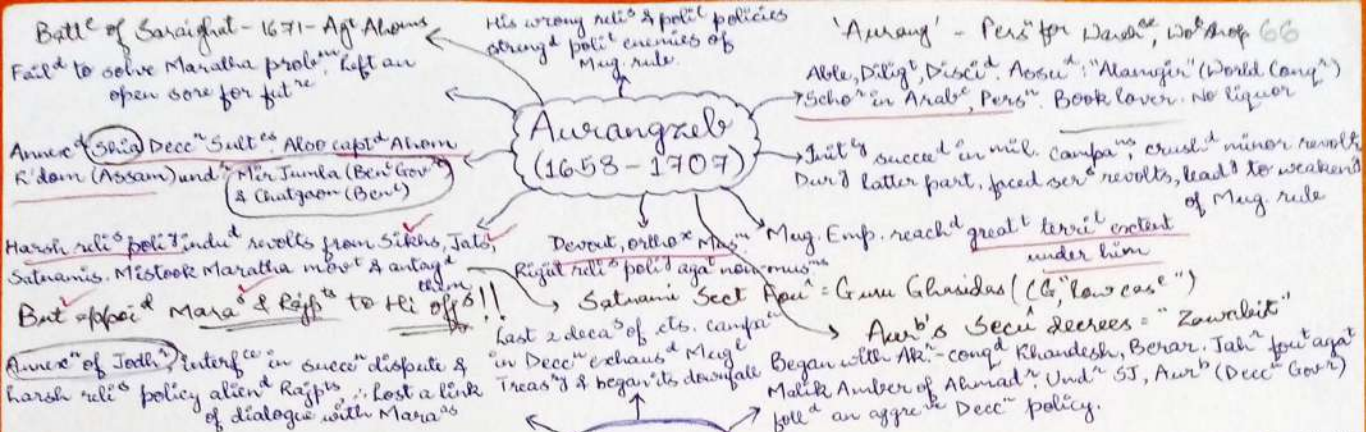
Const' Camp' of Jah'.

War of Succ' an' SJ's 4 sons: Dara Shikoh (Crown Prince), Shuja (Ben' Gov'), Aurangz (Decc' Gov'), Murad Baksh (Guj-Mal' Gov').

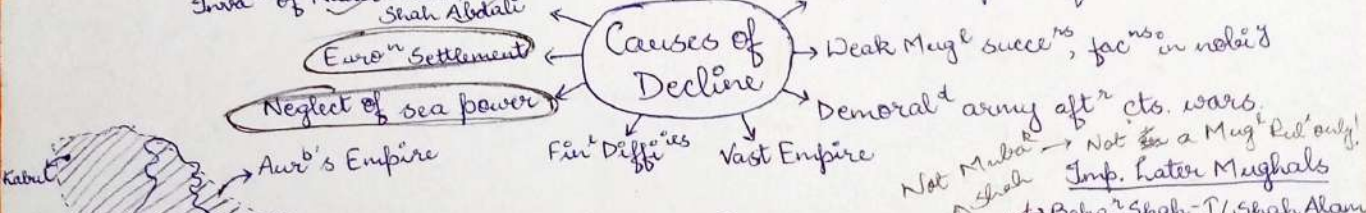
31 yrs.

To get a piece by rule' in Balkh (Kahlul) by "Balkh Camp".

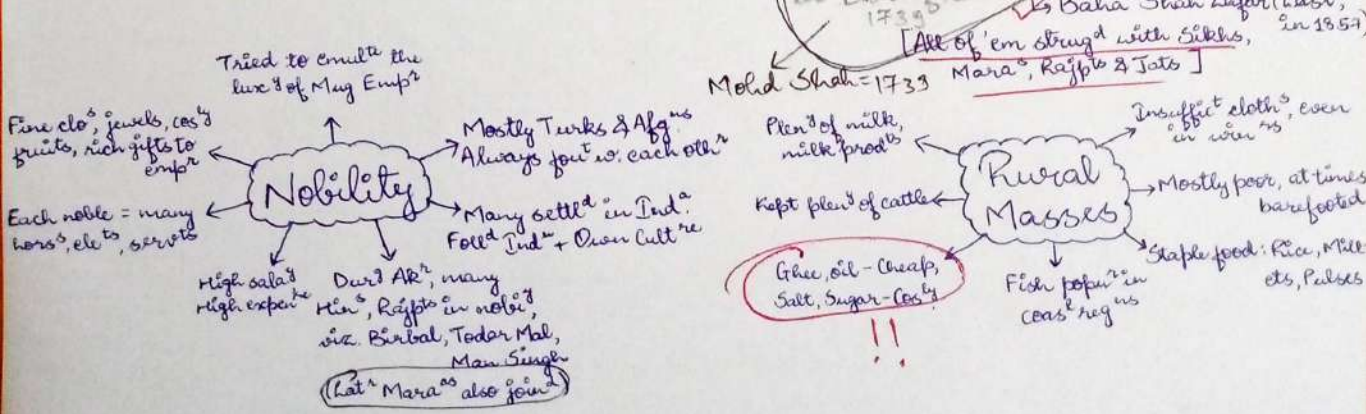
Aurangz won, defeat'd Shikoh, went to Agra Fort, lock'd up SJ but didn't ill treat. SJ was nurs'd by his dau'r: Jahanara (design' of Chandni Chowk). SJ - died: 1666, buried: Taj Mahal, beside Mumtaz Mahal.



* Decline: Rapidly aft^r Aur^b, Factionism and nobles in Mugh^l court. Weakⁿ expos^d. In 1739, Nadir Shah impris^d Mugh^l Emp^r & loot^d Delhi.



India Under Mughals



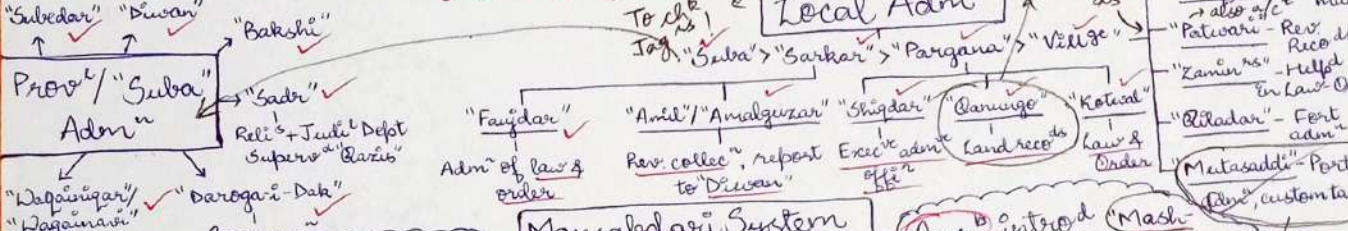
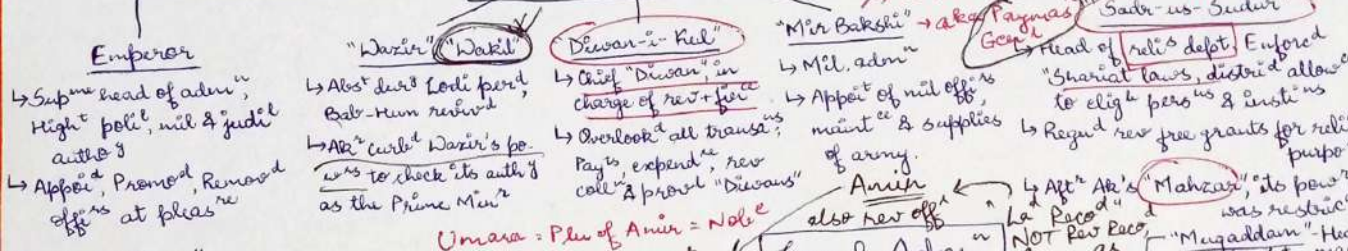
India Under Mughals

Saman, Karikhos

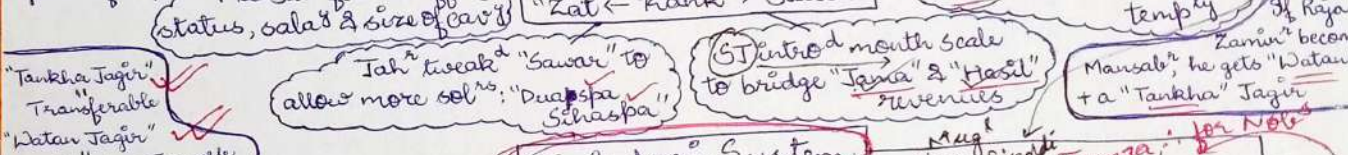
Mukhtasib - Censor of public morals, weights - measures

Admⁿ

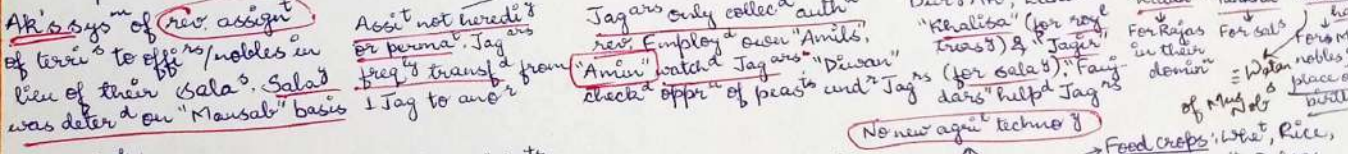
Central Adminⁿ



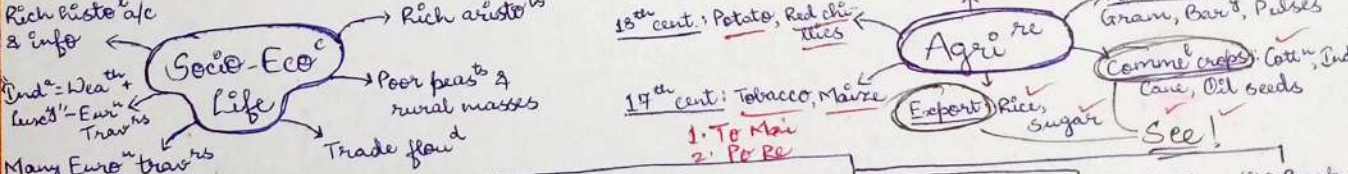
Mansabdari System



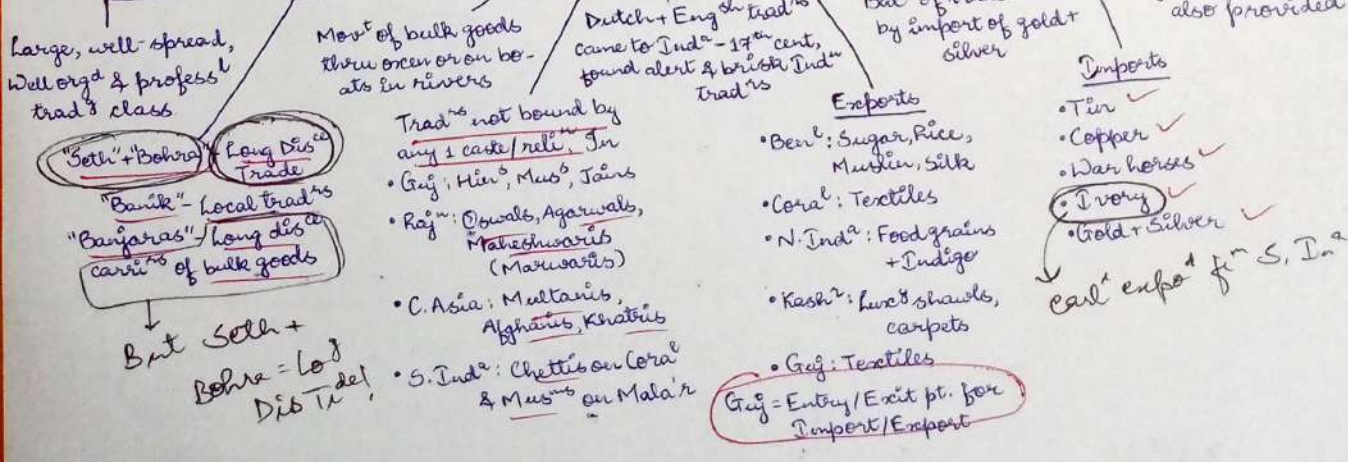
Jagirdari System



Socio-Ecoⁿ Life



Trade & Commerce



Art & Arch

aka Kalindi Bagh Mosq
Bab & Hum → UP
aka lot^s Gpn^s

- Bab: mosq at Sambhal & Panipat (1526). Also, gard^{ns} at Dhoolpur & Ram Bagh, Zahra Bagh (Agra) **Zahiree**
- Hum: 2 mosq: Agra & (Hissar) **Zahere**

Shah Jahan

- Taj Mahal = Peak of Mughl Art & Arch^{re} in Ind^a. Arch, dome, minarets, marl^e plat^m gardⁿ encl^o Persⁿ calli^g, lotus finial at top & pie^a du^e inlay work, white marl^e
- Red Fort - Red san^e Divⁿ - i - Am, Divⁿ - i - Khas (Rang Mah^l)
- Jama Masjid - Red san^e + Marl^e mar^l domes, high plat^m big^r ver^o of Fat^r Sikri's Jama Masjid
- Moti Masjid (Agra) - Mar^e, open hall, no minar^{ts}, had^s "Chhatris"
- Nishat Bagh in Kashⁿ → NOT a Taha

Built by Asif Khⁿ

Paintings

- Akbar brot 2 pain^{ts} - Mir Syed Ali & Abdul Samad from Persⁿ, fan^d dur^d AK
- Ak^r comd illus^{ns} of many lit^{ts} & reli^g texts, Juvⁿ many pain^{ts} from across the count^y to his court
- Hin^o - Mus^o join^d. Imp: Basavan, Mishkin, Daswant
- Most imp work - **Hanza-nama** 1300 pg. man^u illus^{ns} by arti^{sts} fr^m Guj, Kashⁿ, Lah^e
- Min^{re} illus^{ns} of Persⁿ Rama & Mah^a & oth^r Indⁿ tales was prod^d in "Tasvir Khana" (Art Stud)
- "Akbar Nama" was illus^d
- Port^{ts} & Min^{re} Pain^{ts} began
- Nature, court scenes, by scenes paint^d with Indⁿ mus^o, six Peac^k Blue

Jahangir

- Clon^g of Mughl Pain^{ts}
- Hired Hin^o & Mus^{ns}
- Broad, deco^d margins were used.
- Scenes of hunt^g, batt^l, courts cont^d.
- Scenes of nat^{re} viz trees, birds, sin^{gs}, animals & port^{ts} bec^m very pop^u
- All^{ms} with pain^{ts} & calli^g were prod^d
- Euro^o influ^{ce} could be seen in pain^{ts}

Shah Jahan

- Scenes of love
- Port^{ts} of roy^l women → Not much of nat^{re} Eurⁿ influ^{ce}
- Aurangzels
- Scenes of Emp^r's war campaigns
- Rajput Pain^{ts}
- Bri^t cel^{rs}, hunt^g, port^{ts}, myth^o, court
- Mavar, Bundi, Ki-shangrah, Kangra schools deval^d

Reg^l Schools

- Ben^l - Hum Nama, Gubbakar Begⁿ, Hum
- Odisha - He only wrote! Jahangir → Persⁿ
- Deccⁿ - Turuk-i-Jahangiri had uniq^e style
- Pat^l - Ghayas Beg, Naqib Khan, Nizamutullah
- Shah Jahan
- "Padshahnama" by Abdul Hamid Lahori, Shah Jahan Nama by Inayat Khan
- Ak^r Quli Salem, Abu Talib Kalan - oth^r imp poets

Jahangir

- Jahⁿ built Ak^r's tomb at Sikand^r ra (Agra) Red san^e Mar^e gardⁿ, arcad^d plat^m, 3 storeys
- Nur Jahⁿ built Jhadⁿ udⁿ Daula's tomb (Agra). No san^e, wholly mar^l with pie^a du^e flor^e deco^d
- Jahⁿ built (Shalimar Bagh) in Kashⁿ "Charbagh" style → Both ST & Aur Moti
- aka Farsh/Fair Aurangzels
- Moti Masjid in Red Fort, Badshah^{ah} ali Masjid (Lah^e) & wife Rabia's maus^u at Aur bad (aka Bibi Ka Bait Nishat Bagh = Asif Magbarah)
- Bibi Ka Maq^{ba} is model for Taj M^l
- Lat^r Mugh^o & Prov^l K'doms
- Jafar Jang's Tomb (Delhi) Bed^l with
- Golden Temple (Amrit^{sr})
- Panyore Gardens (Haryaⁿ)
- Muzil Gul Gumbst & Ashi Bija

Akbar

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Aurangzels

- AR^r patr^d Tansen of Crusaⁿ, a Hin^o Class^{ic} Musi^{ci}
- Tanⁿ intro^d many ragas: Darbari, Miyan Ki Malhar, Miyan Ki Todi
- Raja Man Singh perf^d Dhrupa^d d sty^e of N^o Indⁿ mus^{ic}
- Jahⁿ, ST also patr^d mus^{ic}
- Jnⁿ S. Ind^a, a sys^m of ragas - "Janaka" & "Janya" exis^d. "Swaranama Kalamidhi" - by Ramamatya was writtⁿ → शबर मेला कलानिधि रामानुज
- Lit^{erature}

Regional

- Ben^l, Rajst, Ori^s, Guj^o, Sin^h, Kashⁿ, Punj^o deval^d
- Ramaⁿ, Mah^a, traⁿsl^d to reg^l lang.
- Ak^r's court had HINDI Poets → Ak^r
- Tulsi - Most imp Awadhi poet - Ram^o
- Deccⁿ Sult^{ns} patr^d lit^{erature}

Regional

- Persⁿ transl^{ts} of Bhag. Gita & Upani^s
- Sakinatul Auliya
- Biog^o of Mir Mir (Sufi)
- Majni and Bahrair
- Aurangzels
- Hist^o works & Persⁿ dict^{ies}
- Alamgusana - Mirza Moid, Kazim

Regional

- Rajst - Qadri Or
- Odisha - He only wrote! Jahangir → Persⁿ
- Deccⁿ - Turuk-i-Jahangiri had uniq^e style
- Pat^l - Ghayas Beg, Naqib Khan, Nizamutullah
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Regional States in 18th cent. India

* Mugh Decline: Weak rul^{rs}, weak army, rebel gov^{ts}, ethno-sectⁿ pow^{rs} (Maras, Jats, Sikhs, Rajp^{ts})

* Symbolic Hege^d of Mugh: Legi^d to regl pow^{rs}, Tax^s & Hon^{rs}, Long-stand^d auth^y, rev-fiscal prac^{es}, admⁿ setup.

Bural famula^d,
Pois^d wells

Secret^d Pol^y
Etⁿ

Marathas

Samarth Ramdas = Fx^d & Guic^e of Shiv

* Causes of Rise - Brave^d due to diffi^t terrain, mounⁿ forti^s, imp^t (pos^{ns} in Bij^a & Ahm^{er}) Ling^e & secl^{ar} uni^d, reli^g uni^d by Bhak. saints: Tukar^m, Ekth Ramdas, poli^d uni^d und^r Shivaji, influ^e fam^o like Mores, Nimbalkars

Admⁿ: King + "Ashtapradhans" - 1) Peshwa - PM, Fin^{nc}
2) Senapati - Mil Commnd 3) Amatya - A/C Chief
4) Wazir - Intel^l 5) Sachiv - Corres^{pond} 6) Samant - lev^y
7) Nyayadish - Jud^{ge} 8) Panditras - Reli^g admⁿ

Admⁿ + Rev: Pecc^{ant} Sult^{an} model (Peshwa (Pesh^{wa} Title))
Maint^{ain} huge army (many strat^{eg} fort^s)

Son of Shalaji Bh^o, Tija Bai, Inher^{it} (Jaipur of Poona) in 1637

* Chauth = 1/4 land Rev to avoid Mar^{ath} raids, "Sardeshmukh" = 10% levy for Mar^{ath} bur^{den} on ri^{ch} stat^e in rich^{er} terr^{it}, not Mar^{ath} K^{ing} dom

Shivaji Bhonsle (1627-80)

From 1645-57, cong^{ed} many terr^{it} of Bij^a K^{ing} dom

1674 crown^d him^{self} at cap^{it}l Raigad & assu^{me} "Chhatrapati" Mil + Admⁿ Genius, Nation Build^{er}
Here "Dahar" = Mas^{ter} of ceres^{es} & 8 for^m pol^{it} admⁿ

Insult^d in Agra (1666), .i. aga^{inst} Mugh^l, capt^{ure} terr^{it}

In 1662-64, lost^d Surat (Mugh^l port), fort w. Mugh^l sign^{ed} Tr^{eaty} of Purandar (1666) .i. surren^d fort^s (23/35)

* Succe^{ss}: Sambhaji, Rajaram, Shivaji-II (regent; Tara Bai) → Jahangir's, Shii^{ah} Com^{ing}

* Imp^t Succe^{ss}: Shahu (1708-49), with the help of Chitpavan Brah^mn mien^t. Mark^{ed} the start of ascend^{ant} of a line^e of such^{ch} min^{ist}rs called Peshwas (Chief Min^{ist}er), the de facto rul^{ers}, while (Bhonsles) were mere figureheads. → .i. Now Pesh^{wa} = head of state & Bho^{le} = Nag^{er}

1. Balaji Vishwanath: Help^d Shahu's rise to pow^{er}, bec^{ame} Pes^{wa} - 1713, made its pos^{ns} - pow^{er} & here^d Bureau^{cr} the State, mana^{ge} collec^{tion} of Chauth, Sard^{es} & oth^{er} taxes, strength land assess^{ment} & collec^{tion} of land rev. Used Mugh^l rev^{enue} setup

2. Bajji Rao - I: Mar^{ath} pow^{er} peak^d, init^{iated} sys^{tem} of confed^{er}at^{ion} of Mar^{ath} chiefs. Each Mar^{ath} ch^{ief} = Terr^{it} for inde^{pend} admⁿ. Many Mar^{ath} fam^o bec^{ame} promi^{ent} - Bhonsles of Nag^{er}, Gaekwads of Baroda, Holkars of Ind^{ore}, Scindias of Gwa^{rat} & Peshwas at Poona

Balaji Bajji Rao: Capt^{ure} Shahu's succe^{ss}or Ramaraja & took full contr^{ol} (Agree^d w. Mugh^l Emp^{er} (1752) - Ext^{er} & Int^{er} secu^{re}ty of Mugh^l Emp^{er} in lieu of rev^{enue} of Agra Ajmer, NW. Mar^{ath} lost to ASAbdali in IIIrd Batt^{le} of Panipat (1761), 163 all mugh^l lead^{ers}. Maint^{ain} navy too.

Land Meas^{ure} using "Kathi" (Rod), Admⁿ (Shivaji's own rev^{enue} off^{ice}) (Karkun)

Centre: (8 Pradhans) 1. Pes^{wa} (Fin^{nc} & Gen^l Adm) 2. Sen^{apati} - Nautak (Senapati) 3. Majumdar (A/C) 4. Wazir (Intel^l) 5. Samant / Chit^{ra} (Off^{ice} Corres^{pond}) 6. Dahar (For^m off^{ice}) 7. Nyay^{adish} (Jud^{ge}) 8. Pt. Rao (Rel^{ig}). Many of them from Decc^{an} setup. Not here^d, not perm^{it} rev^{enue} & loc^{al}; "Prant" = Sub^{div} & "Tarf" = Haval (Mauza (Vill^{age})). In Pan^{aji}, Deshpande (A/C) & Deshmukh (reg^{ul} + pol^{it}). In villages, Kulkarni (A/C) & Patil (reg^{ul} + pol^{it}). Fay^{ad} & Kotwal also pol^{it}. Only Brah^mn elites a^{re} her^{it} (Karni) Used Mugh^l + Decc^{an} setup

* Mar^{ath} fail^{ure} ag^{ain}st Bri^{ti}sh: 1) Fac^{ted} and Mar^{ath} chiefs (Hol^k, Scind etc.) 2) Sup^{er} Bri^{ti}sh army & warfare tactics. Dist^{ri}ct Off^{ice} (des^{pite} best poss^{ible} ag^{ain}st Mugh^l decline)

Nawabs of Bengal

* Murshid Quli Khan - Div^{ision} of Ben^{gal} und^r Aur^{ang}, est^{ab}l^{ish} inde^{pend} auth^{or}ity aft^{er} Aur^{ang} died, but sent trib^{ute} to Mugh^l Emp^{er}. Then, Ali-Wardi Khan & Siraj-ud-Daula bec^{ame} Nawabs. Nawabs prom^{oted} ag^{ric}, trade & stat^e in Ben^{gal}, but underest^{imate} Euro^{pe} pres^{ence} in tra^{de} & mil (Siraj^{ud} Daula Batt^{le} of Plassey (1757) over trad^e rights, but lost & subjug^{ed} of Ben^{gal} & Ind^{ia} began.

Nawabs of Awadh

* Awadh Gov^{ern} Saadat Khan strengthed his pos^{ns} aft^{er} Aur^{ang}'s death & made prov^{ince} gov^{er} a head^{ed} pos^{ns} (1739). His succe^{ss}or Nawab Safdar Jang & Asaf-ud-Daula gave it long term admⁿ stab^{ility} in N. Ind^{ia}. Faiza^{bad}, luck^{ily} bec^{ame} Delhi's cult^{ural} rivals / Imambada^{ra} (in arch^{ite}) & "Kathak" (in art) show a regl^{ular} shift in cult^{ural} trad^{ition}.

Rajputana States

PM for Mugh^l → By Asaf^{ud} D^{aula}!
In early 13th cent. (1720s-30s), Sawai Jai Singh took contr^{ol} of Amber/Amer (Now Jaipur) & bec^{ame} pow^{er} vis^u a vis^u oth^{er} Rajp^{ut} states. But in 1750s-60s, crop fail^{ure}, eco^{nom} de^{ple}th, decline in pol^{it} pow^{er} & Mar^{ath} threat (esp^{ec}ly und^r Mahadaji Scindia) crun^{ch}ed Jaip^{ur} & oth^{er} Rajp^{ut} states.

→ Most Pow^{er}

* Jat rul^{er}; Sur^{at} Mal; hood^{ed} Del^{hi} (1753), Agra (1761)
→ 1st Jat St of Bharatpur: Churaman Badan Singh

* MAR JaSi ArtHy TraMy
* Rohilkhand & Bangash Pathan K^{ing} doms: Afg^{han}

Sikhs of Punjab

Even aft^r Mug^l supprⁿ of Sikhs under Banda Baha, Sikh activ^{ty} in 1720s, 30s, 40s in Punjab streng^d as a bel^l-mil⁻rev^o sys^m. Sikhs also resis^d Abdali's Punjab invⁿ in 1750s-60s, besides Mar^{as}. By mid-1760s, Sikhs even contr^d him, oust^d Abdali's Afghan succe^{ss}. By 1770s, the regⁿ was domi^d by a confedⁿ of 60 Sikh chieftains. These chiefs cont^d Mug^l admⁿ & rev^o prac^{es} → Satti to Jhe

Ranjit Singh weld^d the princip^{les} tog^r fr^m 1793-1839 due to sup^r mil, strat^c terr^{it} & centr^l of trade routes. His rule = Culmiⁿ of nearly 100 yrs of Sikh resis^{ce} agatst Mug^s & strong resis^{ce} to Euroⁿ rule in Ind^a. But only 10 yrs. aft^r his death, in 1849, Brit^{sh} annex^d Punjab
aka Asaf Jah

→ 1724

South India

1st: Ar-Hy (till 1740)
Then: Tra-My

In 1720s, Nizam ul Mulk & Chin Qilich Khan came to Hyd^d & est^d an indept^t state. In 1710s, Arco had star^d dev^d as a K'dom. But both states recog^d Mug^l sov^{er}ty. Mar^{as} in Tanjore were also pow^r

But by 1740s-50s, Hyd^d decli^d due to Nizam's death & loss of terr^{it}, while Arco decli^d due to succe^{ss} stru^{ct} & war debts to Bri^{sh}

State of Travancore emer^d in 1740s und^r Martanda Varma (1729-59) in Wayanad, Ker^a, thou; huge army, strong fort^{es} (North "Trav^{anc} line"), centr^l of nobi^l & regu^l of trade. Rama Varma (1758-93) cont^d the leg^{acy}

In early 18th cen, State of Mysore bec^{me} imp und^r Vadiyar Dyn^{asty} rul^{ing}; Kantirava Narasara & Chikka-Deva Raja. But to check Euroⁿ contr^l over trade & mil, a nigr^t mil. comm^{ty} - Haider Ali assum^d effec^{ve} pow^r in K'dom, displa^d pow^r Kalale min^{ist}rs & redu^d Vadiyars to fig^{ds}, Haiⁿ & aft^r (1782) his son Tipu Sultan consoli^d Mys^{ore}, with access to both coasts of Ind^a. They capt^d Kodavas (Coorg/Kodagu) K'taka & Ker^a. Tipu want^d trade + diplo^{cy} w. Mid-East w/o Mug^s suz^{er}ty. But due to int^l poli^{cs}, weak mil & resis^{ce} by local chiefs "Poligar", it couldn't happen. Then, in 1770s, the pow^r mil of Bri^{sh} & (block^d) access of agri & trade of Cora^l coast, culmi^d in Tipu's kill^d in 1799 by Bri^{sh} forces.

→ 23 yrs

Naya^g of Vig^{or} Emp^{er} Per^{iod} marks high ecoⁿ flu^{id} across reg^{ns} & time.

Bri^{sh} ways of rev^olucⁿ & force^d cultⁿ of opium & indigest distur^d crop balance of food grains

Euroⁿ intervenⁿ in trade impover^d indigest trad^{es} & artisans.

Pol^{it} turn^t, mil. inva^{ns} & freq^u mass exodus caus^d ecoⁿ destab^l

Del^{hi}, Agra had little acti^{ty}, while Pune, Patna, Jai^{pur}, Hyd^d, Bom, Cale, Madras show^d ecoⁿ growth & agri disrupt^d

Economy

Blend of reli^g trad^{es}

Boost to reg^l & folk cult^l trad^{es}

Pers^{ian} & Pun^{jab} lit in Ranjit Singh's Lahore

Thir^{uv} like Shah Waliullah, Mir Taqi Mir emer^d

Awadh, Bikaner, Lahore dev^d Dist^{cts} as centres of cult^{re}

Lit in Tam^{il}, Tel^{ugu}, Sans^{crit}, Mar^{athi} by Tanjore Mar^{as}

Carnatic mus^{ic} of Ind^a classi^{cal} trad^{it} flow^d, und^r Tyagaraja, Dixitar & Syama Sastrⁱ

Paint^{ing} trad^{it} in Kangra & Tanjore des^{ign} (textile pain^{ts})

Family = Bas^{ic} Soc^l Unit.

18-19 Cen

Full reli^g & Gol^{den} work

Only elem^{nt} edu^c. ♀ & low castes exclu^d even from that

Backw^d std. of edu^c. No science, techⁿ or reg^u

Sati, dowry, condⁿ of women, poly^g, purdah in upper castes playe^d soc^l

Multitay^d id^{ol} on reli^g, caste, race, reg^u, lang, class

100s of Hin^d castes. Inter-caste marr^{ies} & div^{or}ce be^{gan}, but soc^l & profess^l mov^{em}ts began.

Mus^{ic} div^{id} into Shia-Sunni & Turk-Afg^{an} - Iran^{ian}-Ind^{ian} mus

Patriarchy, Child marr^{ies}